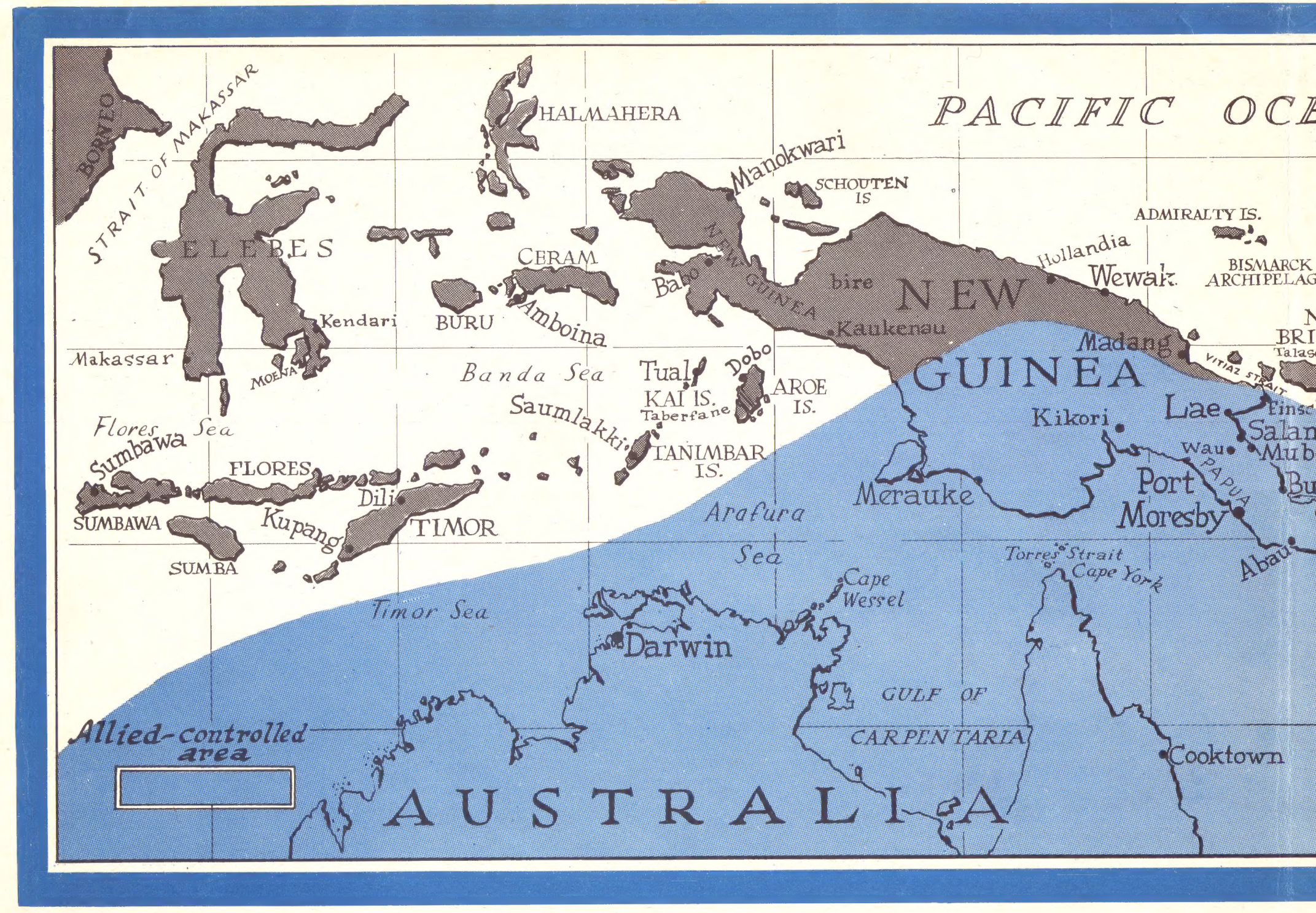




NAZIS USE SOVIET EQUIPMENT AND MEN IN BATTLE FOR ITALY



Portable fuel pipe lines designed to carry oil and gasoline to the action front are one answer to the tremendous supply problems posed by warfare which depends on motors.



The line, made up of 20-foot sections, camouflaged and pliable, is hard to hit or damage. Engineers at Camp Claiborne, La., prepared this one for the plane "attack."



A simulated bomb burst creating this geyser of water only bends the portable pipe line thrown across the stream. The line was found to bend under anything but a direct hit.

NEWSMAP

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1943

WEEK OF OCTOBER 14 TO OCTOBER 21

215th Week of the War—97th Week of U. S. Participation

Volume II No. 27

THE WAR FRONTS

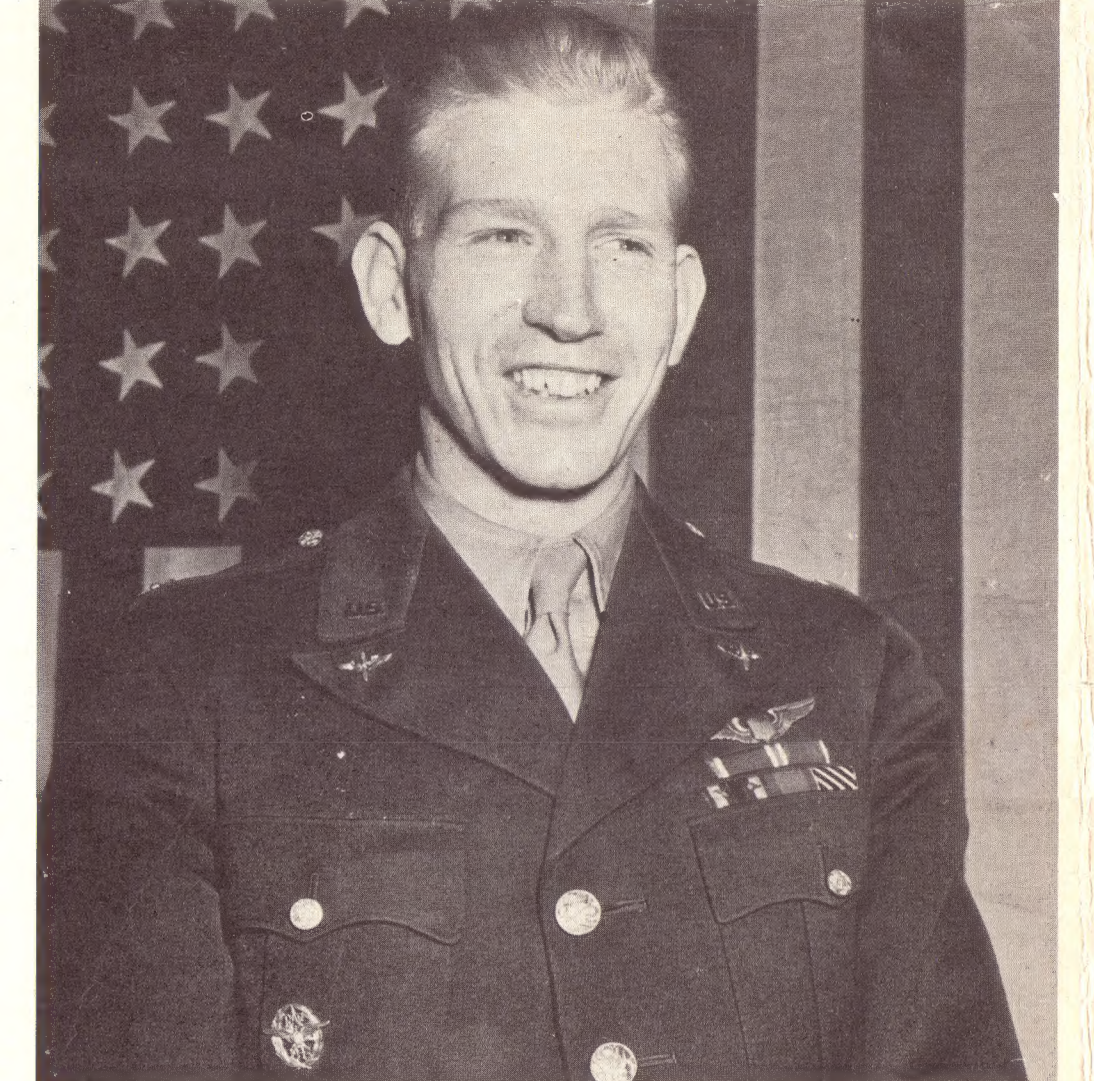
1 RUSSIA: Heaviest action of the battle of the Dnepr River appeared to be developing in the south. Soviet troops there enlarged on their bridgehead south of Kremenchuk and captured the important rail center of Pyatikhatka. This victory cut the Nazi escape rail route from Dnepropetrovsk, increasing the already substantial danger to the enemy defenders lodged in the Crimea. Nazis still holding on in the south lost the rail junction of Zaporozhe, just above the southern bend of the river, and farther south heavy fighting continued in Melitopol where the rail connection running south to the Crimea was already of little value to the Germans. The enemy stronghold at Kiev still held despite converging drives that crossed the river above and below the city. Gains were also made across the Dnieper below the stubbornly defended center at Gomel. Enemy losses on all these fronts were reported heavy.

3 SCHWEINFURT: In what was probably the greatest single air battle ever fought, an estimated 600 enemy fighters tried unsuccessfully to block a strong Fortress attack on the ball and roller bearing works at Schweinfurt. The U. S. Eighth Air Force lost 60 heavy bombers, representing 593 men, and two Thunderbolt fighters. The enemy lost 104 fighters and the plants suffered enormous damage. The plants had been a pre-eminent target on the list of German centers marked for destruction by the Allied Air Forces because they made at least half the ball bearings manufactured in German-occupied Europe and 75% of those made in Germany itself. Gen. Arnold, commanding the U. S. Army Air Forces, ranked the attack as important as the blasting of the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania. At least half the 993 crew members were believed to be alive as prisoners of war. This was based on past experiences. The effect on the German war economy was expected to be felt within a month. The bearings are vital to all types of war equipment and the industry represents a potential war production bottleneck, for it is impracticable to assemble any considerable stock pile, Gen. Arnold said. Schweinfurt had established itself as a tough target previously when on Aug. 17, an assault on the city cost us 36 Fortresses.

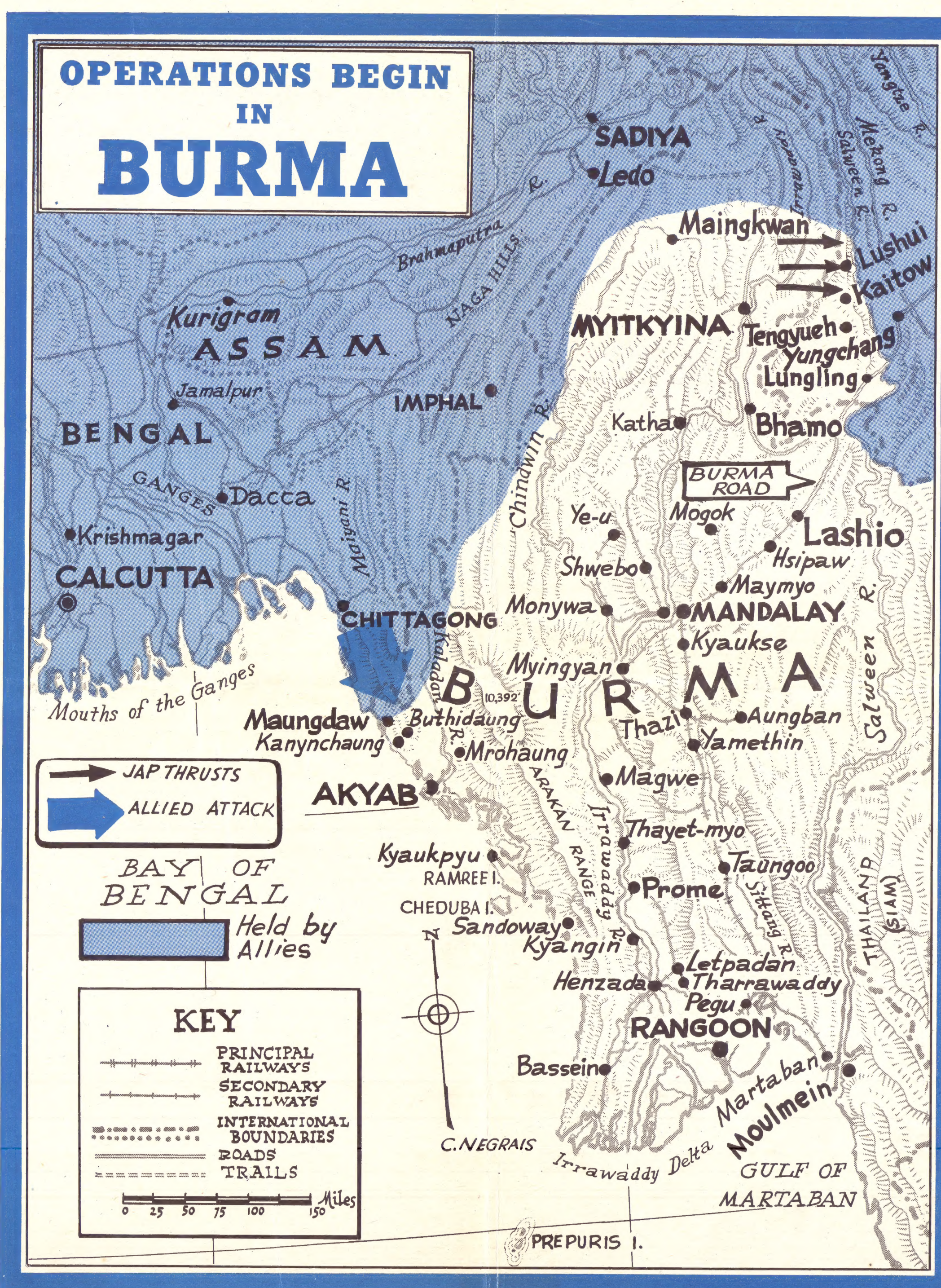
4 SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: The biggest Allied Air Force ever assembled in the Southwest Pacific cracked down on the enemy air and sea base of Rabaul, on Northern New Britain Island, Oct. 12, destroyed 126 enemy aircraft, damaged 51 others and sank three destroyers, three merchantmen, 43 barges and 70 harbor craft.



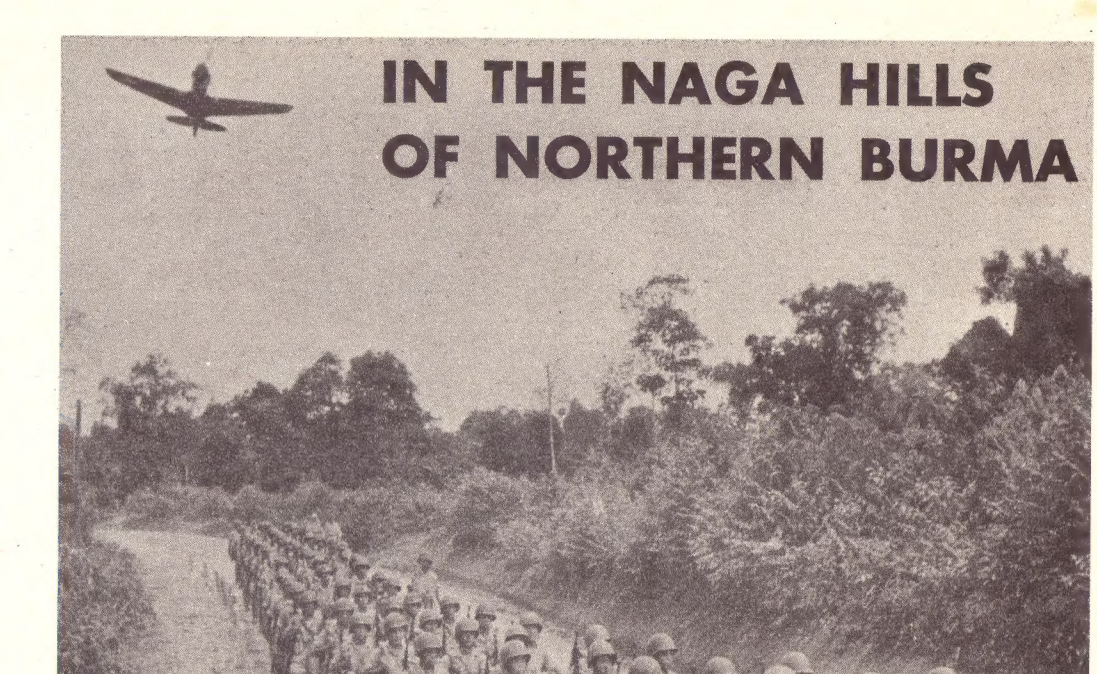
Soviet soldier shows RAF officer ragged pants the Nazis gave him and another Russian (right). The two were captured in Minsk, in July, 1941, had been held several places before being taken to Italy to serve in a Luftwaffe cookhouse. They managed to escape and reached Allied lines in the Salerno region. This is a British Official Photo.



Lieut. Col. Chesley G. Peterson, Salt Lake City, is at 23 a Group Commander in the U. S. Eighth Air Force Fighter Command. A veteran of the Eagle Squadron of the RAF, he holds the British Distinguished Flying Cross and Distinguished Service Order as well as the U. S. Distinguished Service Cross, the Air Medal and the Purple Heart. Badge on his right tunic pocket is that of a French Military Pilot.



Fifth Army Engineers replaced a Nazi destroyed bridge in 50 minutes. Over it these British troops with Gen. Clark's Army established a bridgehead and are scaling a wall as they fan out in pursuit of the enemy fleeing northward.



Chinese infantry covered by a P-40 fighter slog along an American-built road in the China-Burma-India Theater.



New helmets and jeeps are typical of the modern equipment supplied these soldiers for the battle against the Japs.



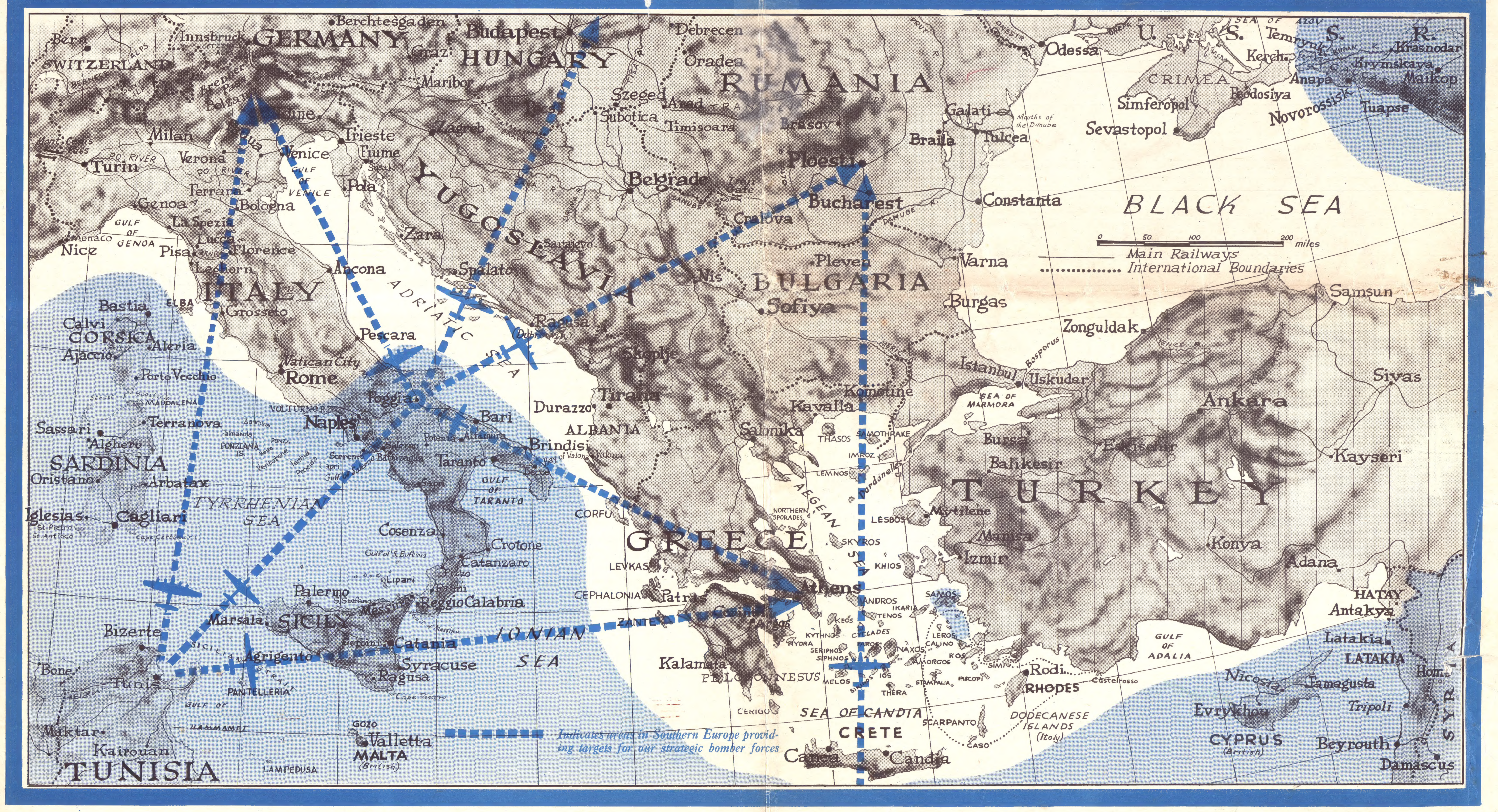
Along a rugged Burma trail the American-trained Chinese soldiers manhandle a field howitzer into firing position.



Lieut. General Joseph Stilwell, veteran of jungle fighting in Asia, gives troops the benefit of his critical eyes.

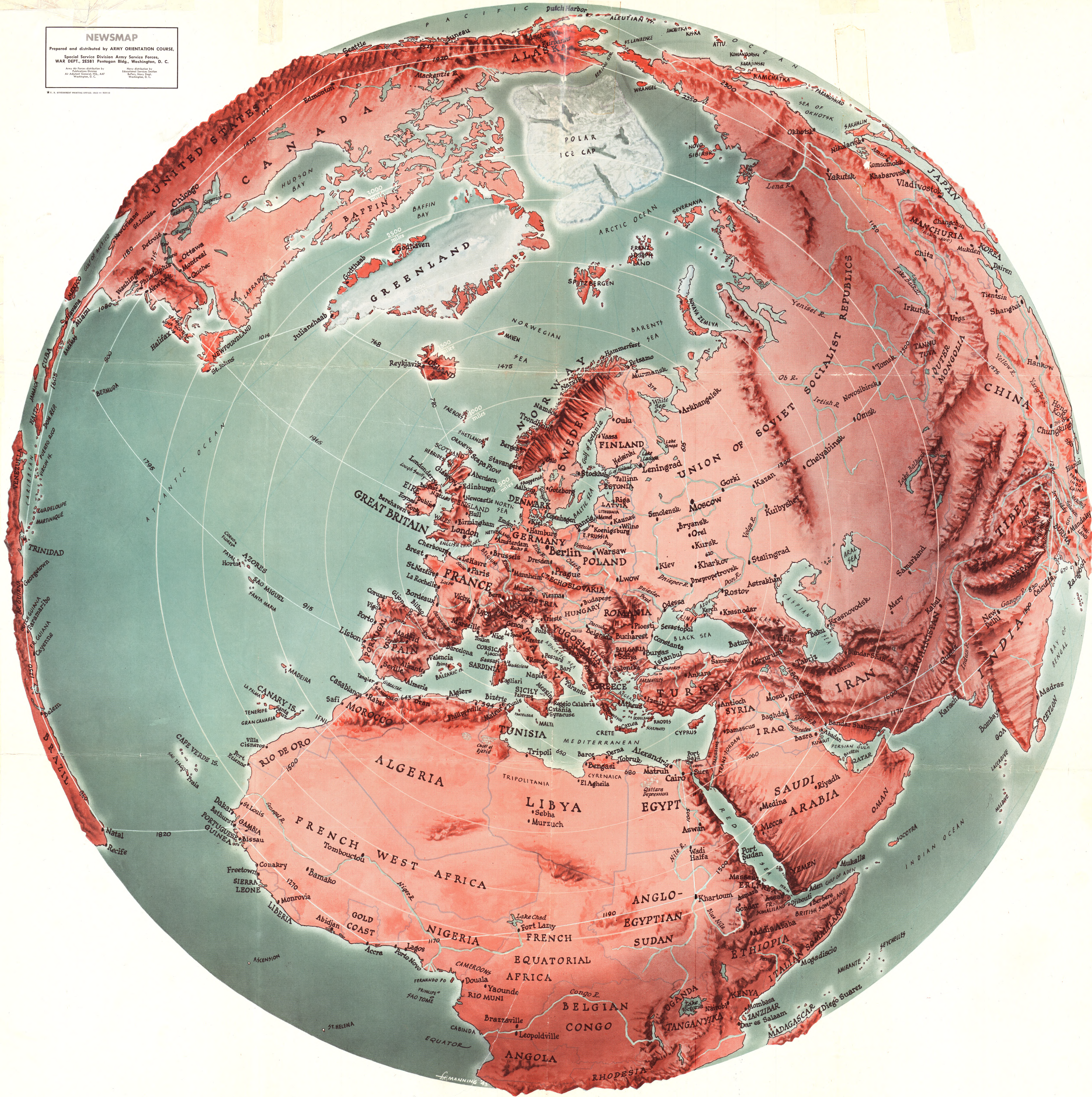


Fighting side by side against the Japanese, an American and a Chinese fighting man take time out for a smoke.

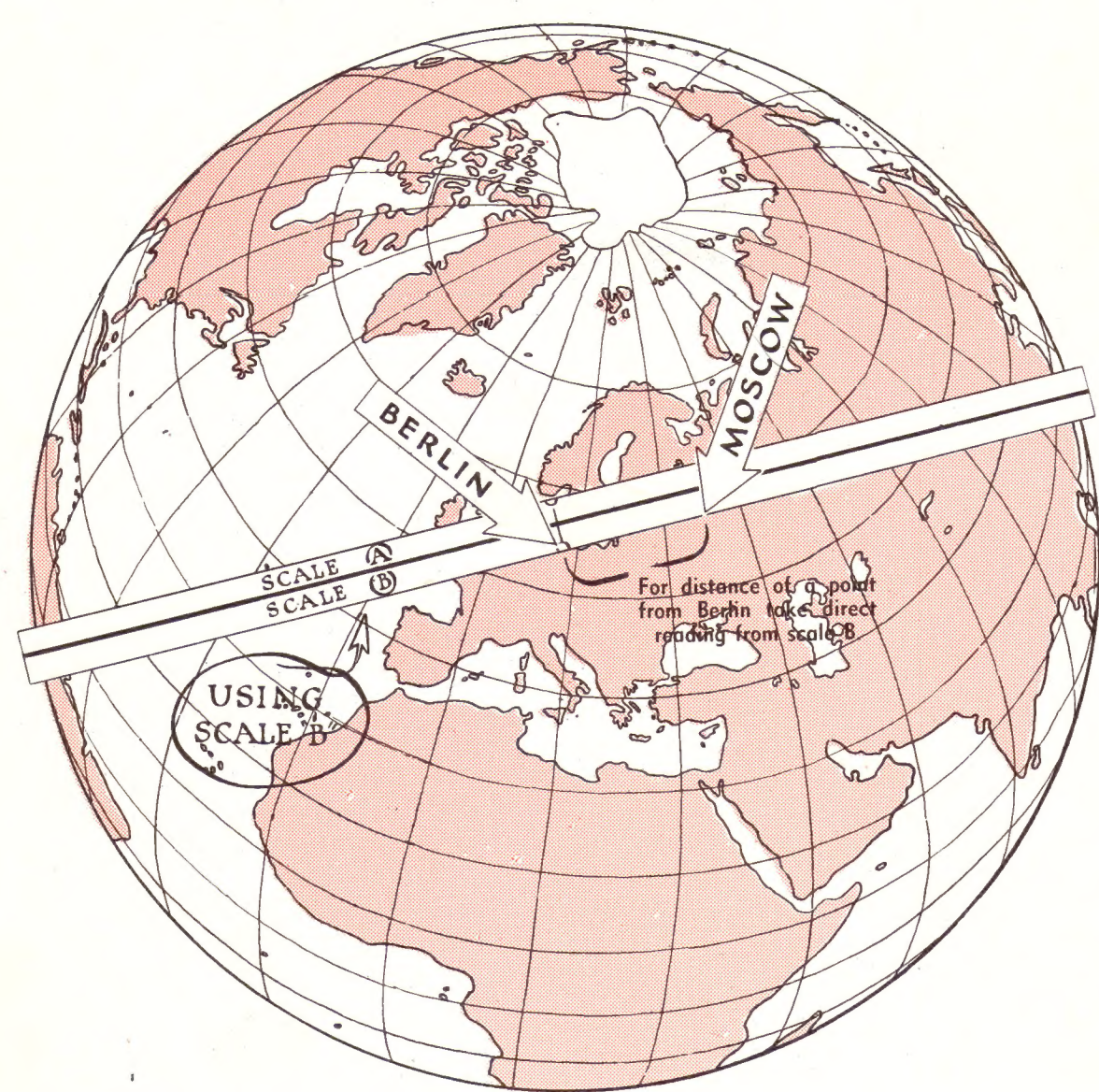


NEWSMAP

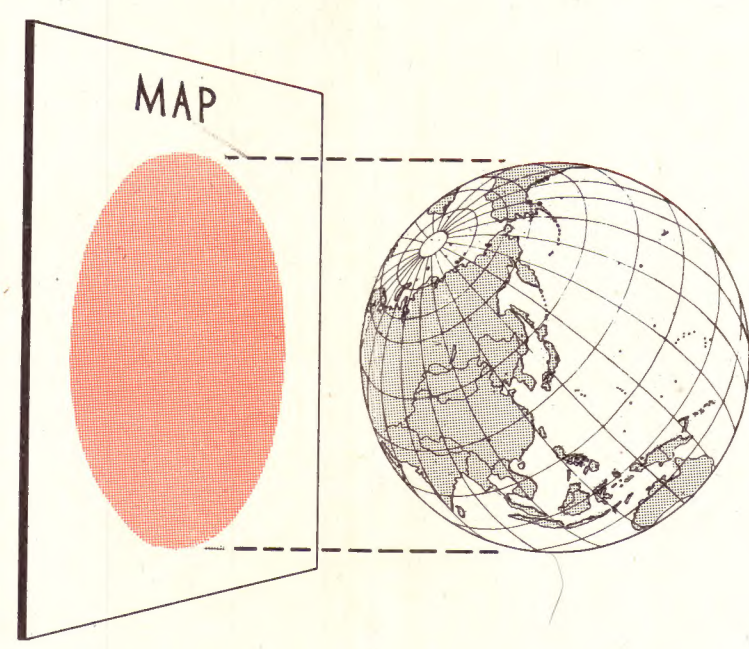
Prepared and distributed by ARMY ORIENTATION COURSE,
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WAR DEPT., 2551 Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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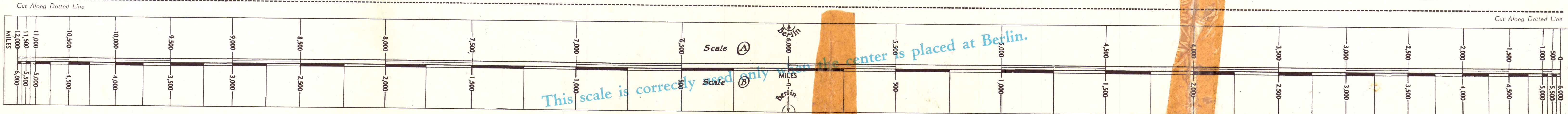
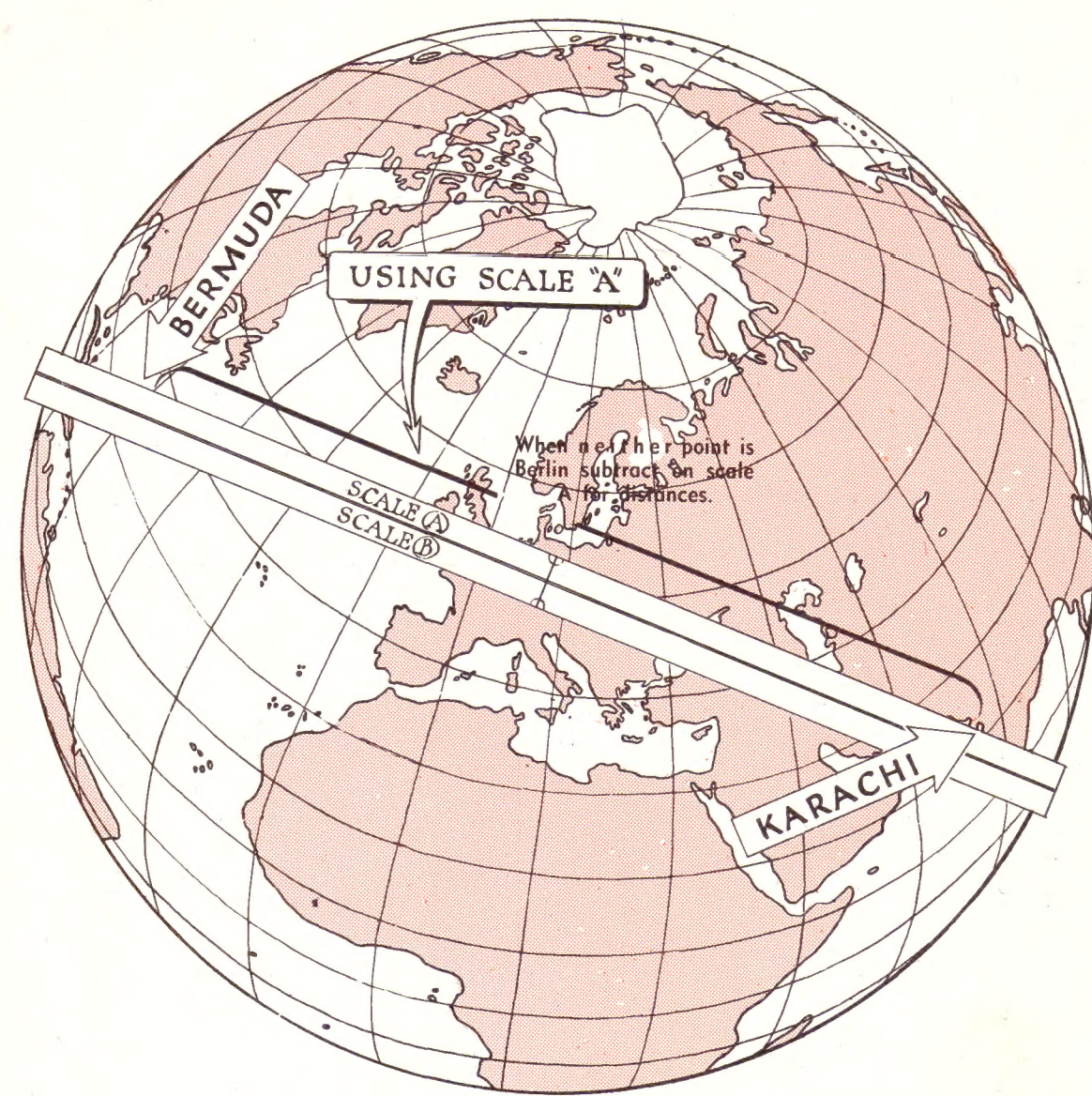
TARGET Berlin



This map is a photographic view of the world with the center at Berlin. Thus, with the detachable scale, distances can be measured along any line running thru Berlin. It should be noted that an inch at the center represents less mileage than an inch closer to the edges. The detachable scale has been designed to compensate for this and should be used only with the center on Berlin.



The photographic process used in making this map makes all distances measured with the tape approximate only. Distances are shown in statute miles. Lines between key cities do not represent regular air routes in all cases. They show distances between points that do not fall on a line going thru the center of the projection.



THE WAR FRONTS

FRANCE: Infantrymen of the U. S. Ninth Division carried out the first major tactical success of the French campaign by fighting across to the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula. They thus isolated the great port at the northern tip and paved the way for its capture. While front dispatches indicated no German attempts to evacuate the city, the Germans were observed carrying out large scale demolitions in the harbor area. Allied possession of the port would facilitate the landing of heavy equipment which cannot be handled by the beach sites in our possession and aid future operations by easing the supply situation. The city's docks permit the berthing of the largest types of vessels.

Despite heavy enemy counterattacks the beachhead was "absolutely secure" after the first thirteen days. In the first eleven days of fighting American troops lost 3283 killed and 12,600 wounded.

Allied aircraft in great strength continued their strategic and tactical bombings but their most spectacular mission was against the German "secret weapon," at least one of which had been held in reserve. It was a self-propelled bomb with undersized airplane wings. Carrying an explosive charge of about one ton, which exploded upon impact, its range was about 150 miles. But the enemy's control over it was so poor that the weapon could be aimed only in the general direction of a target, and apparently could not even be used against the beachhead in France because of fear of hitting German troops. Allied antiaircraft and planes were being used to combat the robots which were being sent over England in large numbers from the Calais area.

MARIANAS: American Marines and Army troops went ashore on Saipan following a three-day bombardment by planes and warships, and the carrier task force covering the landing engaged the enemy in the greatest air-sea battle since Midway. More than 300 Japanese planes were shot down as the enemy swarmed in 18 June, a number of them apparently from Japanese carriers. More than 600 Jap planes were lost since the Marianas operation began 10 June.

The enemy ground force at Saipan was estimated at more than 20,000 men. They launched strong counterattacks supported by tanks but the American units beat off the attacks and gained the southern half of the island, including the Aslito airdrome only 1465 miles from Tokyo.

As this battle progressed a major fleet action was developing. A strong enemy flotilla, including battleships and carriers, which was located midway between the Marianas and the Philippines was attacked by American carriers on 19 June. Results were not immediately available.

The Marianas attack bypassed the Caroline Islands with its major stronghold at Truk. Heavy bombers from the Southwest Pacific neutralized these bases while the Saipan landings were being carried out.

BIAK: American tanks and infantry appeared to have gained the major objectives of the Biak Island campaign, with the capture of Boroku and Sorido airfields which followed the fall of nearby Bosneck Field the week before. All three fields are within 15 miles of each other on the southeast coast of the 55-mile long island. Biak lies within heavy bomber range of the Philippines and provides new bases from which smaller Allied planes can blanket Netherlands New Guinea.

JAPAN: A new weapon, a new command and a new concept of strategic bombing were revealed last week in the second bombing of the Japanese industrial homeland by U. S. planes. The weapon was the hitherto secret B-29 Superfortress, a four-motored bomber half again larger than the B-17 Flying Fortress. The command was the 20th Bomber Command directed by General Arnold with headquarters at Washington. The mission, strategic bombing in any part of the world where the tremendous range and bomb capacity of the new plane is needed.

First announced target was Yawata on 15 June. The city is the center of Japan's steel industry on the northwest tip of Kyushu Island. Flying from bases in China the giant bombers successfully carried out their mission with loss of four planes, only one of which was due to enemy action.

ITALY: The vigorous Allied advance above Rome continued, with British and American troops 100 miles beyond the Italian capital last week. In addition, French troops, supported by British and American gunboats and planes, rapidly overran the historic island of Elba. A three-day campaign drove the Germans to the northeastern corner of Napoleon's exile isle. Another French force seized the tiny island of Pianosa, 14 miles southwest of Elba.

On the mainland, stubborn German resistance was encountered in the city of Perugia. Three British columns sealed the fate of the city.

Soggy weather slowed the advance of both the Fifth and Eighth Armies but did not stop them, the Germans being pushed well back along the roads to Siena, Florence and Pisa.

EASTERN FRONT: The Red Army completed a 60-mile drive up the Karelian Isthmus, with the capture of Finland's ancient fortress city of Viborg. Fall of this city in the 1939-40 Russo-Finnish war brought Finnish capitulation. It lies 18 miles southeast of the border drawn across the isthmus after the 1939-40 war. Finland went to war again against the Soviet Union on the side of Germany on 26 June, 1941.

The current offensive which started 10 June and reached Viborg 20 June, after breaking through the heavily forti-

fied Mannerheim line, lopped 94 days off the time it took to cover about the same area four years ago.

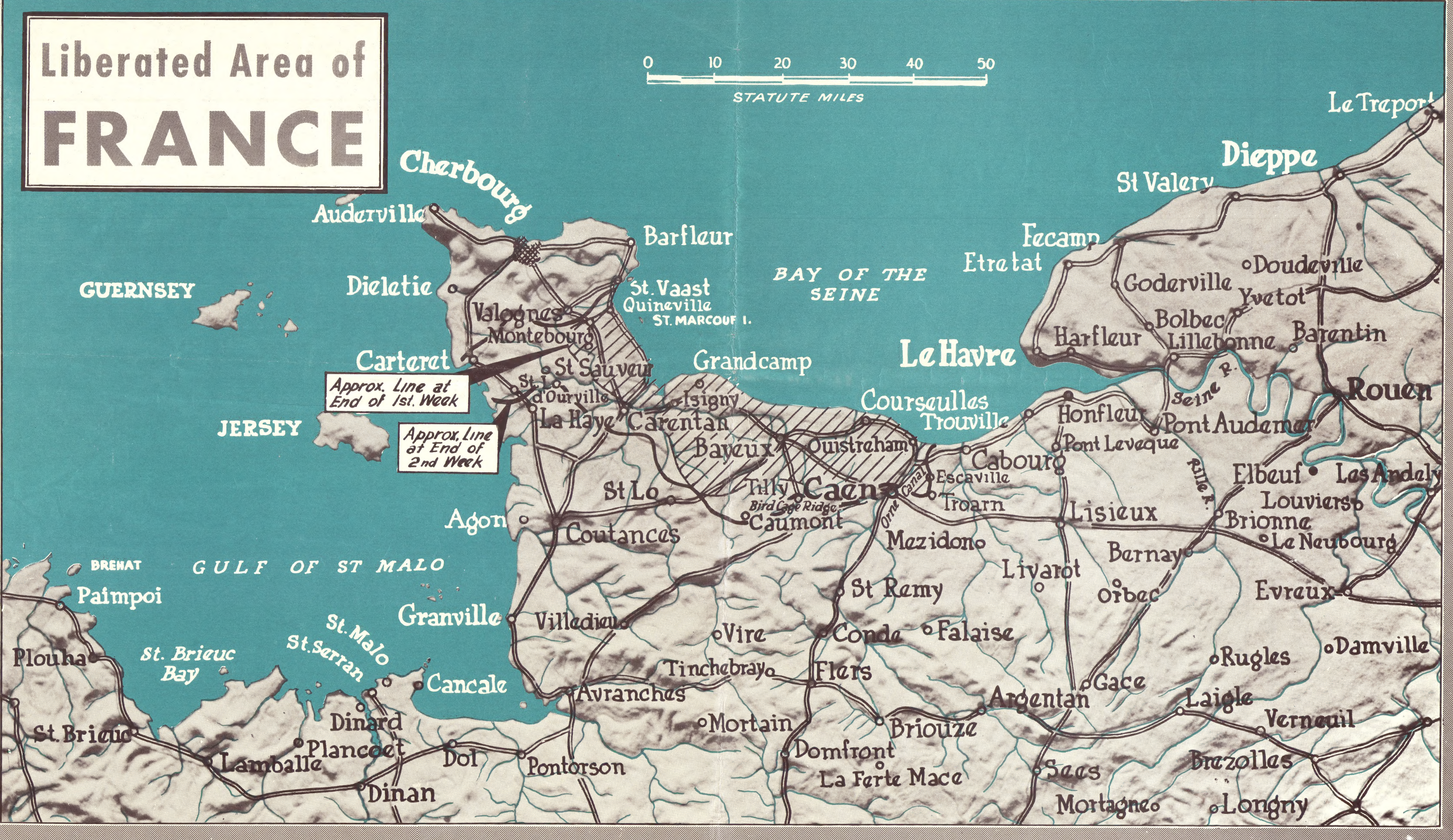
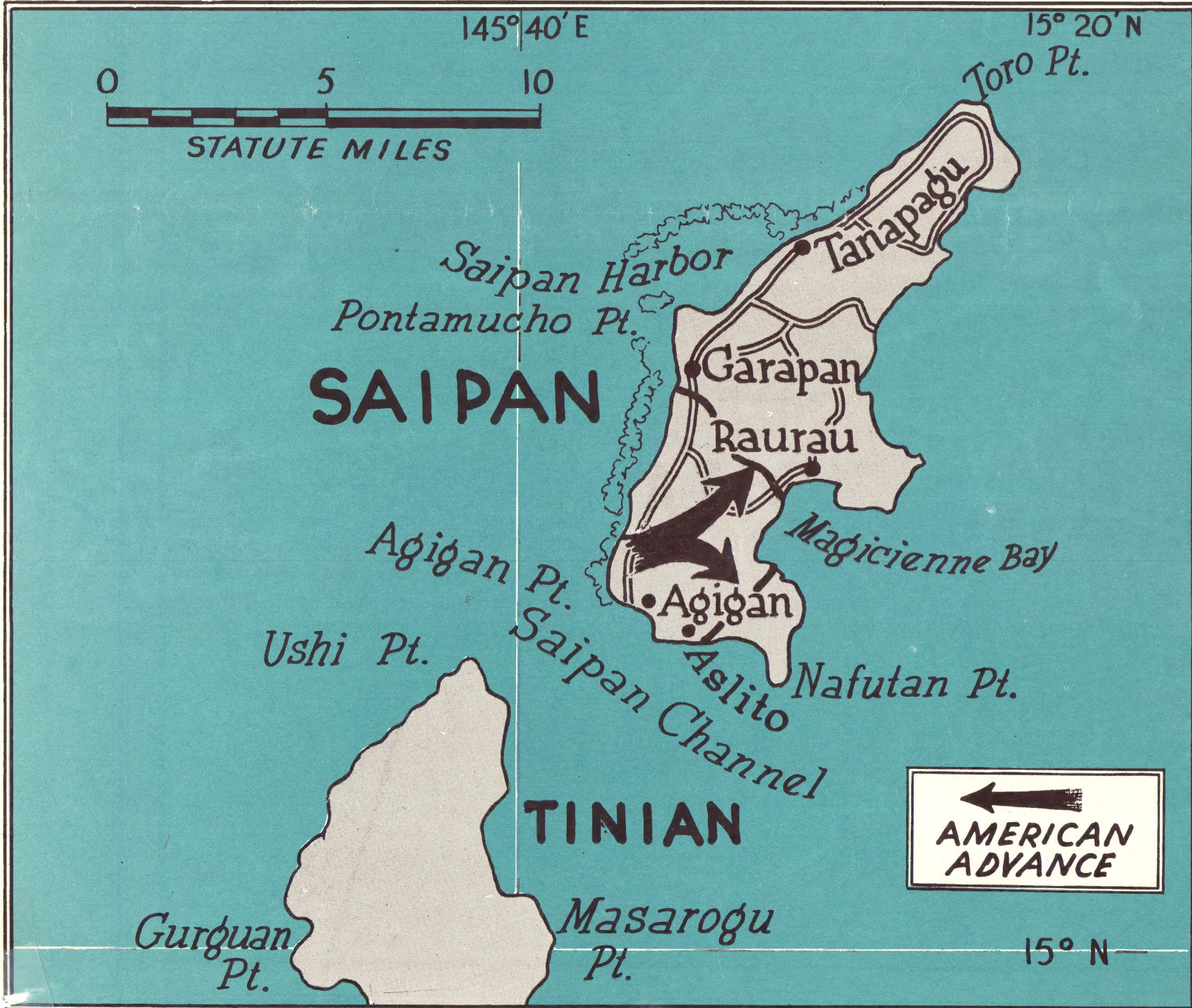
Unofficial reports from London and Sweden indicated that further major Finnish resistance was improbable since the powerful Karelian defenses had been breached.

CHINA: Japanese troops pushing south along the Hankow-Canton rail line captured Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, after a two-week siege, in which 50,000 Japanese troops participated, according to Chinese estimates. The city had been a symbol of Chinese resistance for five years. Three times previously the enemy had been thrown back after attempts to take the area. The current setback, however, had been anticipated since the Japs swung around the city last week and continued the

drive toward Hengyang, 130 miles to the south. They were within 65 miles of that strategic rail junction.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: In northern Burma, the Chinese Twenty-Second Army captured Kamaing, key enemy stronghold in the Mogaung Valley, and 15 miles to the southeast were pressing enemy defenders of Mogaung which lies on the rail line to Myitkyina, 35 miles to the west. Mogaung was also menaced by British Chindits from the south and east.

Across the China-Burma border in Yunnan Province, Chinese troops withdrew from the Burma Road city of Lungling after occupying it for seven days. Withdrawal was carried out in the face of a threatened encirclement by Japanese troops moving south from Tengyueh.



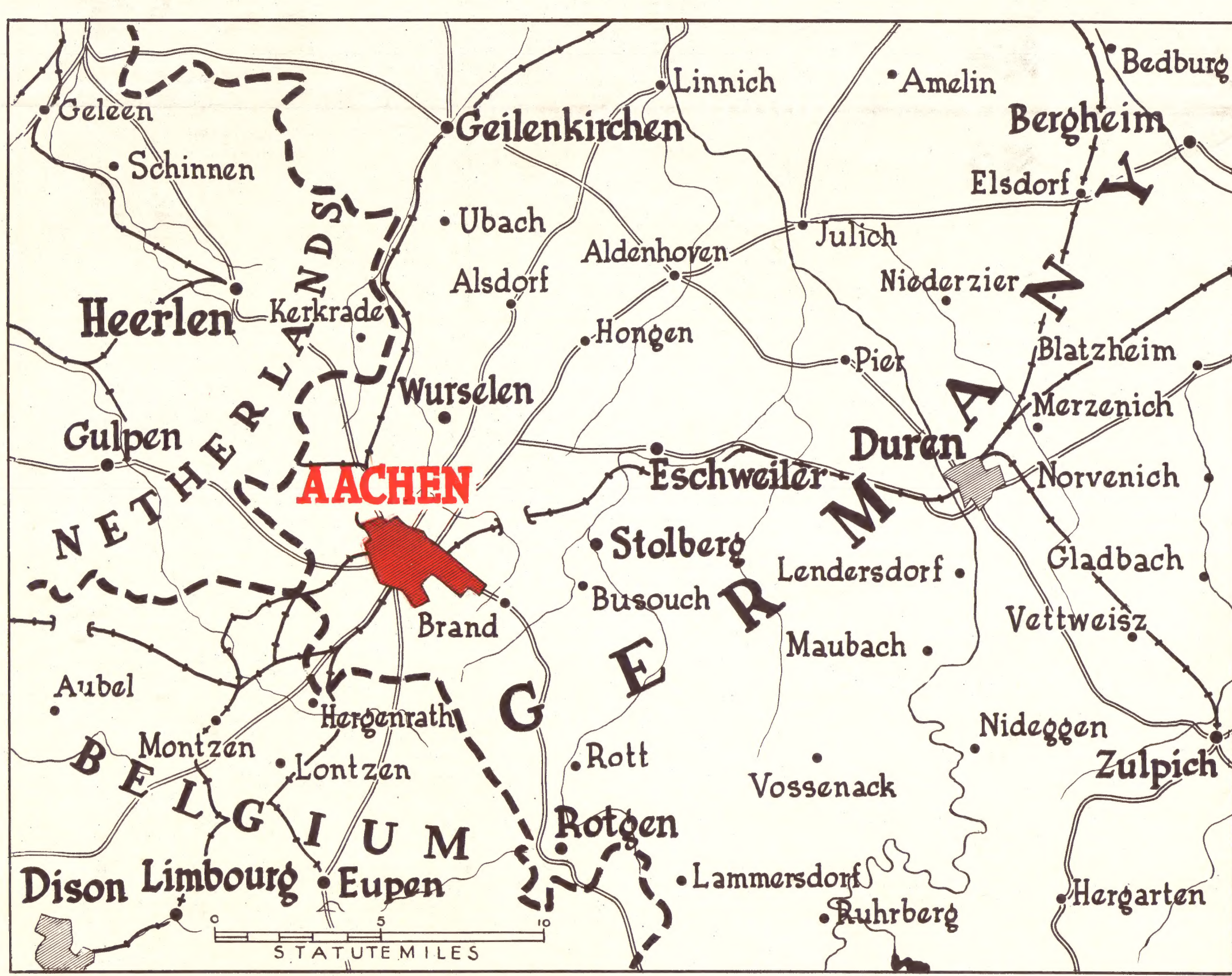


THE FAR EAST



NEWSMAP

FOR THE ARMED FORCES
267th Week of the War — 149th Week of U. S. Participation



THE WAR FRONTS

PACIFIC: The Japanese enemy felt the power of a smashing American offensive as B-29s and carrier-based aircraft of the Third Fleet sent tons of explosives hurtling down on targets in the western Pacific. The series of mid-October attacks began with a strike on Marcus Island by Third Fleet units as carrier-based aircraft smashed enemy installations at the Japanese outpost. Next targets, presumably struck by other Third Fleet elements, were the Ryukyu Islands, a chain stretched across the 700-mile gap between Formosa and Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands. Following the Ryukyu attack, U. S. carriers steaming south launched their planes to smash at Formosa, the Japanese island about 100 miles from the China coast. Long a staging area for Nipponese forces passing from the homeland to the southwest Pacific, Formosa controls the northern entrance to the south China Sea. Also a target for American aircraft was Luzon, the central island of the northern Philippines.

Japanese fleet units appeared off Formosa to engage American elements but withdrew as they discovered the fighting strength of the U. S. force. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced no American battleship or carrier had suffered damage of any consequence in the week's operations, although two ships were damaged but retired under their own power.

As the carrier-based attacks continued, impressive scores were tallied for the American airmen. Since the action began on 9 October, between 870 and 885 Japanese aircraft have been destroyed. Japan's naval losses have also been heavy—171 ships sunk, 190 probably sunk or dam-

aged and 148 small craft destroyed. All were victims of the Third Fleet in the period since 6 September.

Besides the carrier-plane attacks, Formosa rocked under a series of three Superfortress attacks, the big planes raining down heavy bomb loads on the island described by Gen. H. H. Arnold as the most important air target south of Japan proper. The targets in these attacks were Tainan, Takao, Okayama, and Heito.

The Twentieth Air Force announced an almost complete lack of enemy opposition to the B-29s, and reconnaissance photographs showed airstrips in the target area inoperable—presumably knocked out by the earlier attacks by carrier-based planes. Aircraft operating from Third Fleet carriers met enemy fighter opposition, however, and lost 58 planes.

The southwest Pacific saw a series of Liberator attacks aimed at the Jap-held oil fields of Balikpapan, Borneo, the source of much of Japan's aviation gasoline.

WESTERN FRONT: Highlighting western front war news was the battle for Aachen, just inside the German border. Units of the American First Division had partially encircled the city and given the German garrison a surrender ultimatum which was rejected. Dive bombers and artillery then submitted the city to a heavy pounding, after which the infantry completed its surrounding circle, and slow house to house fighting in Aachen's streets began.

To the north, the British Second Army made slight gains from its salient, punching deep into the Netherlands as Canadian troops fought along that country's coast. The Canadians were continuing their attacks on an isolated German coast pocket and battling to clear both banks of the Schelde Estuary to open the great Belgian port of Antwerp to the Allies.

To the south, small units of the American Third Army withdrew from Fort Driant guarding Metz as a military spokesman revealed at no time had there been more than one American battalion within the fort.

Farther south, American Seventh Army units pushed into the forested country southeast of Nancy while French troops threatened the Schlucht Pass through the Vosges Mountains, a gateway to the Rhineland.

EASTERN FRONT: United Nations' troops which are operating in eastern Europe inflicted defeats on the Wehrmacht from the Arctic Circle to the Aegean Sea.

In the far north, Soviet forces took Petsamo, the Great Finnish port opening on the Barents Sea. In the extreme

south, British and Greek troops liberated the Greek capital of Athens, its seaport of Piraeus, and the island of Corfu.

The battle of the Balkans saw Yugoslav and Soviet soldiers fighting in the streets of Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, while the rail center of Nis, 120 miles to the southeast was captured. Red Army men driving on the Hungarian capital of Budapest crossed the Tisza River at several points. Other Soviet troops, racing across southern Yugoslavia to cut German escape routes, reached points within 138 miles of the Adriatic.

Red Army forces in the Baltic took Riga, the Latvian capital, and smashed through to the Baltic coast above Memel, pocketing a large German force on the Latvian Peninsula. East Prussia was endangered from the south as the Soviets drove toward Masuria.

ITALY: Although Allied forces advanced to within nine miles of their objective, Bologna, gains in Italy were being measured in yards instead of miles.

It was becoming apparent Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring had decided to engage the Allies before Bologna in a major battle to forestall Fifth Army troops entering the Po Valley and the Lombardy Plain. The Germans were no longer fighting a delaying action but were offering a stiff defensive battle punctuated with heavy artillery concentrations and frequent counterattacks.

The Bologna battle was going on in the mountains south of that city and along Highway 65, the main Florence-Bologna road. East of this area, the Eighth Army troops advanced on a broad front north of the Rimini-Bologna highway, driving from their bridgehead across the Scola Rigossa Canal.

CHINA: Advancing Japanese troops gained ground in their campaign to sever Chinese east-west communications and to isolate the great coastal bulge of China from the interior. A further objective of the Nipponese offensive was the neutralization of the Fourteenth USAAF's striking power as units of that organization were driven inland in the direction of Kunming.

Japanese troops pushing up from the southeast captured Kweichow, 135 miles south of Kweilin, as other units advanced on Luichow, approximately 100 miles southwest of the Kweilin objective. From the northeast, the Nipponese were nearing Pinglo while the fighting continued twelve miles west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad town of Hingan. The Japanese forces which were above Kweilin were only 25 miles from that place where one American airstrip was reported still in operation.

THE PHILIPPINES—

—7,083 islands but only 2,773 are named and only 462 contain an area of one square mile or more.

—entire archipelago area is 115,600 square miles, slightly less than the combination of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

—extends 1,150 statute miles from North to South, and 682 miles from East to West.

—mountainous and in the larger islands the ranges, volcanic in origin, are continuous, with the highest peak attaining 10,000 feet. Large rivers are few; small streams are numerous. The coastal plains are narrow and broken.

—rainy and dry seasons separate the year in the northern and central parts of the islands, although Manila bases its calculations on three seasons: rainy, hot and dry, and cool and dry.

—less than 25 percent is under cultivation, yet the economy is founded on agriculture.

—one of the world's largest sugar producers.

—the world's largest producer of high-grade hemp.

—90 percent of agricultural output is rice, coconuts, hemp, sugar, and corn.

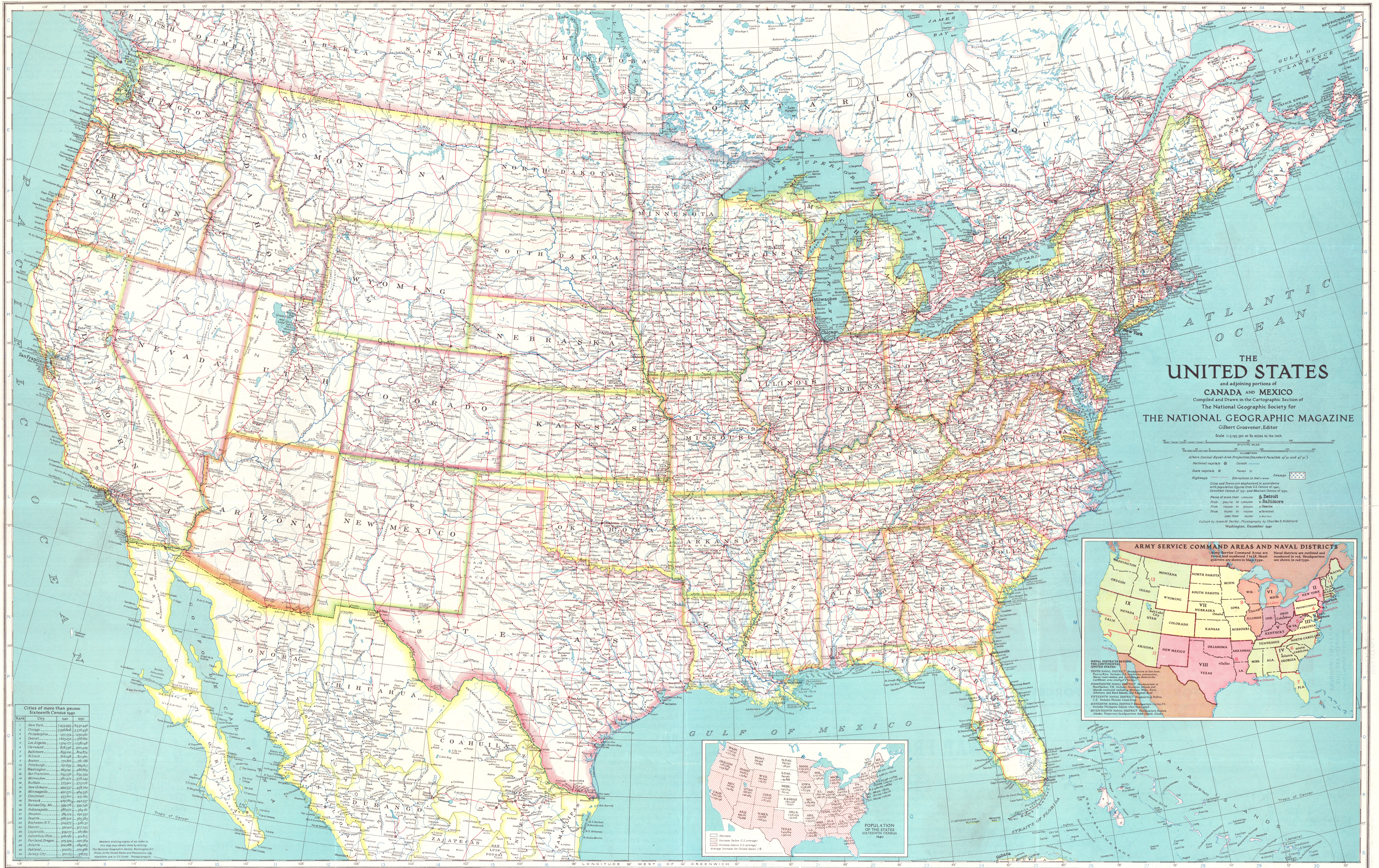
—transportation facilities at time of Japanese occupancy comprised 712 miles of government-owned railway on

Luzon and 133 miles on Panay and Cebu; 13,746 miles of highways and airline service between important cities of the Commonwealth.

—the present population is estimated at nearly 18,000,000. The Filipinos comprise 43 ethnographic groups that speak 87 languages and dialects; however, more than 90 percent of the inhabitants are found within eight or nine language groups. Tagalog, spoken by about 25 percent of the population, was designated the national language. English is spoken by approximately one quarter of the people.

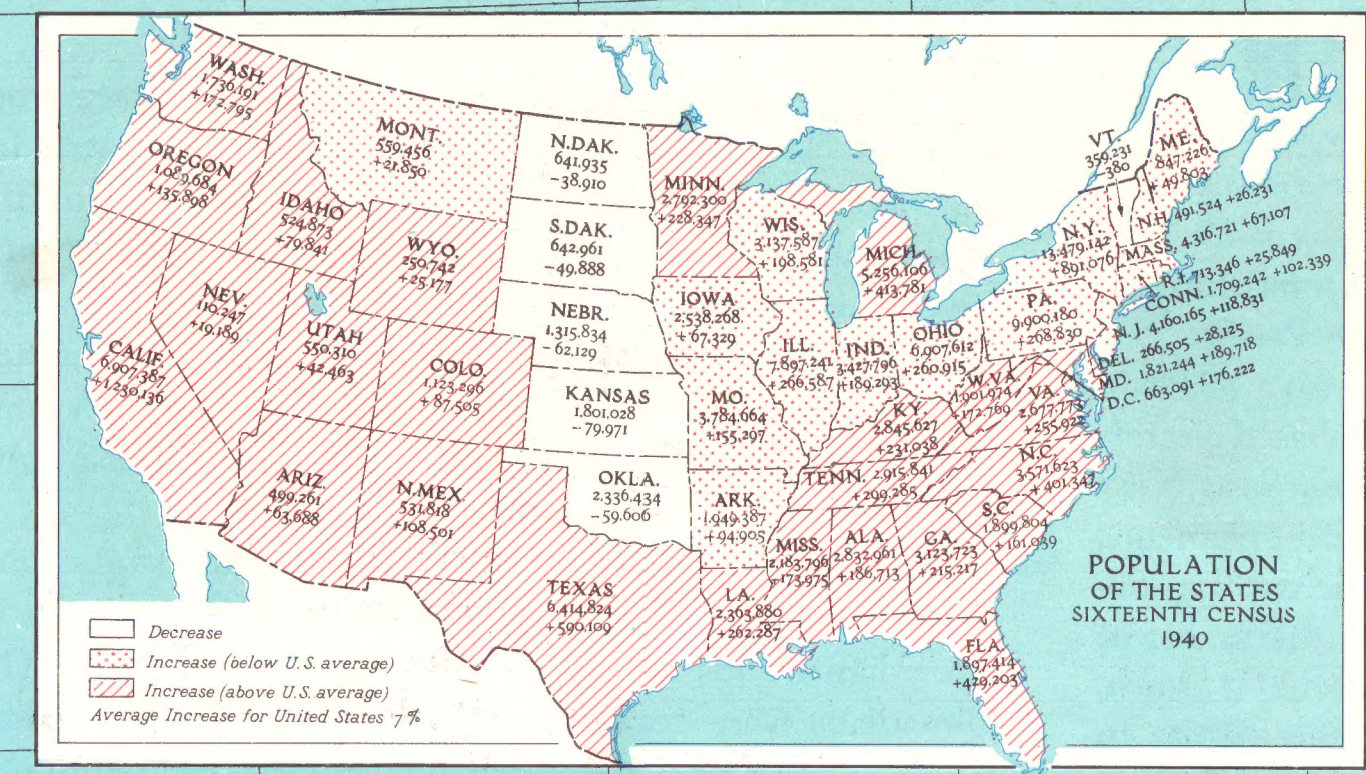
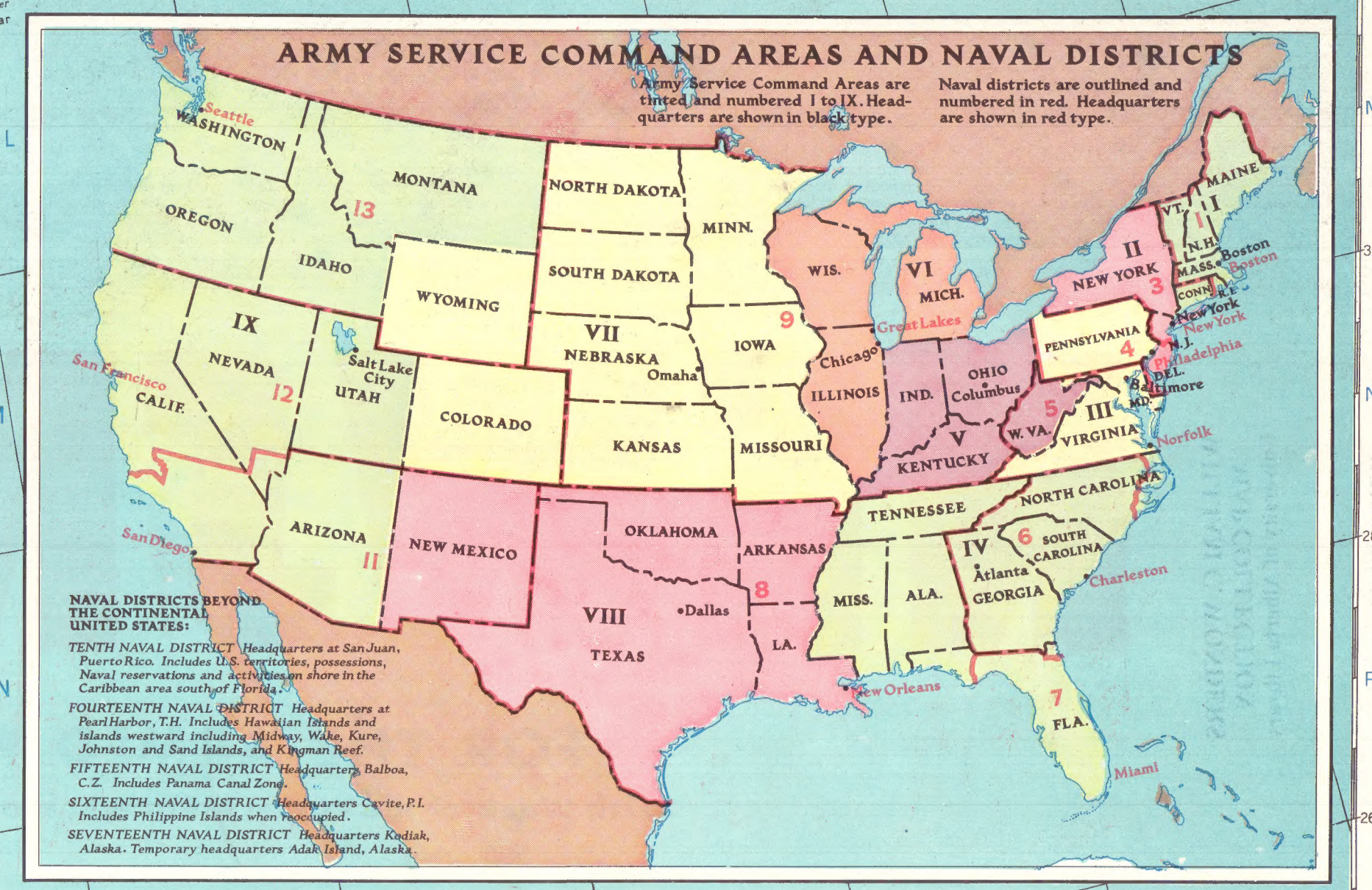
—the United States acquired the Philippines by the Treaty of Paris in 1898 after the close of the Spanish-American war, ending Spanish rule which began in 1565. Discovery of the archipelago area was made by Magellan in 1521.





Cities of more than 90,000 Sixteenth Census 1940			
Rank	City	1930	1940
1	New York	1,754,000	2,350,000
2	Chicago	1,538,000	2,100,000
3	Philadelphia	1,294,000	1,750,000
4	San Francisco	1,050,000	1,500,000
5	Los Angeles	1,000,000	1,500,000
6	Cleveland	918,000	1,200,000
7	Baltimore	890,000	1,100,000
8	St. Louis	860,000	1,000,000
9	Pittsburgh	670,000	900,000
10	Washington	650,000	800,000
11	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
12	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
13	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
14	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
15	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
16	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
17	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
18	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
19	San Francisco	640,000	800,000
20	San Francisco	640,000	800,000

THE
UNITED STATES
and adjoining portions of
CANADA AND MEXICO
Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of
The National Geographic Society for
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor
Scale 1:5,295,200 or 82 miles to the inch

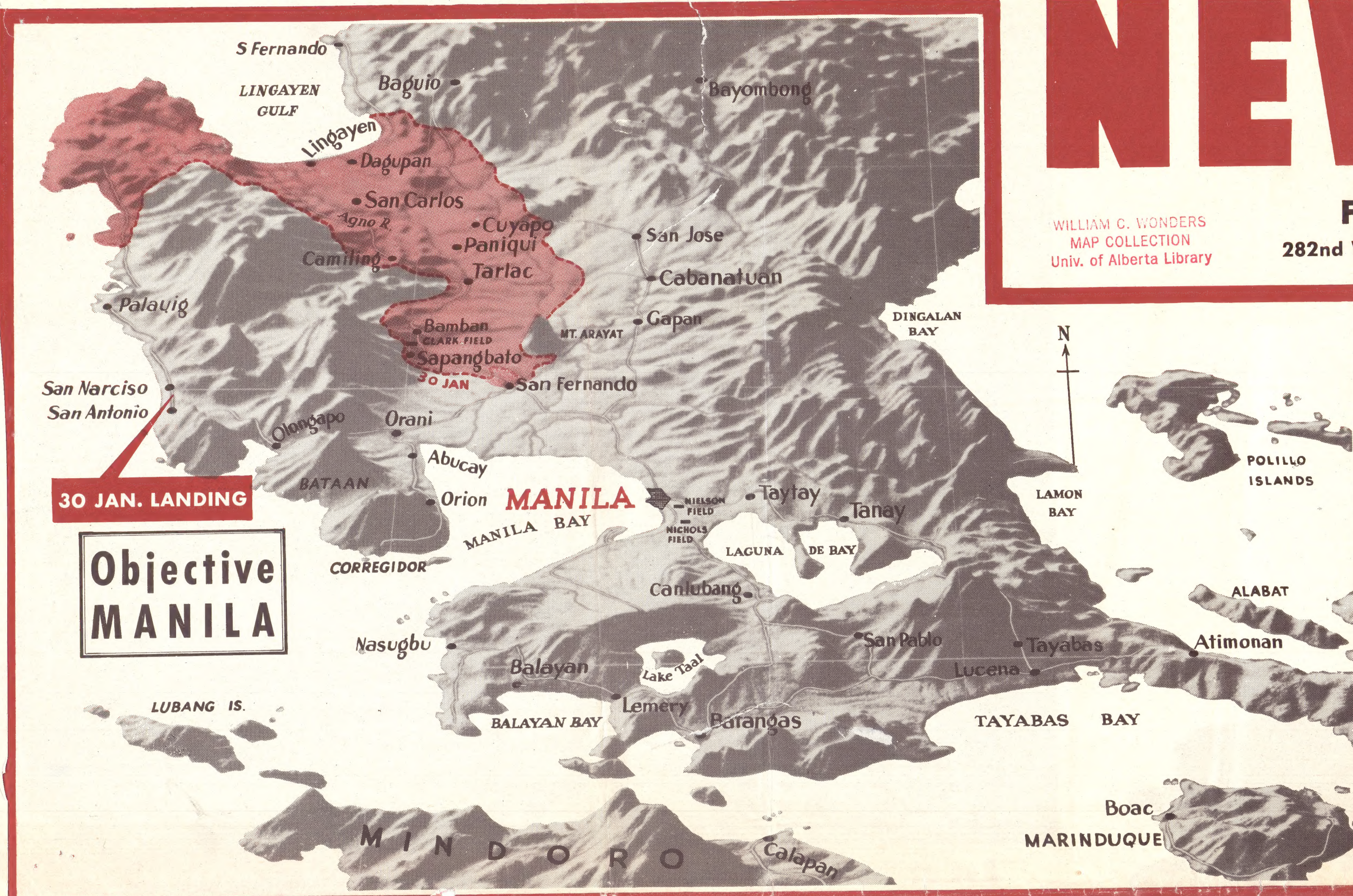


NEWSMAP

FOR THE ARMED FORCES

282nd Week of the War—164th Week of U. S. Participation

WILLIAM C. WONDERS
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Americans Drive Toward Manila

Troops of the U. S. Fourteenth Corps, driving beyond captured Clark Field, took San Fernando, less than 40 airline miles from Manila, while in the north, men of the U. S. First Corps repulsed a Japanese counterattack on San Manuel, east of Lingayen Gulf.

U. S. troops had advanced some 90 miles from the Lingayen beaches by the end of January and had paid for their progress by a casualty list of 4254 of which 1017 were killed, 197 missing, and the rest wounded. Enemy casualties were reported to be more than 25,000.

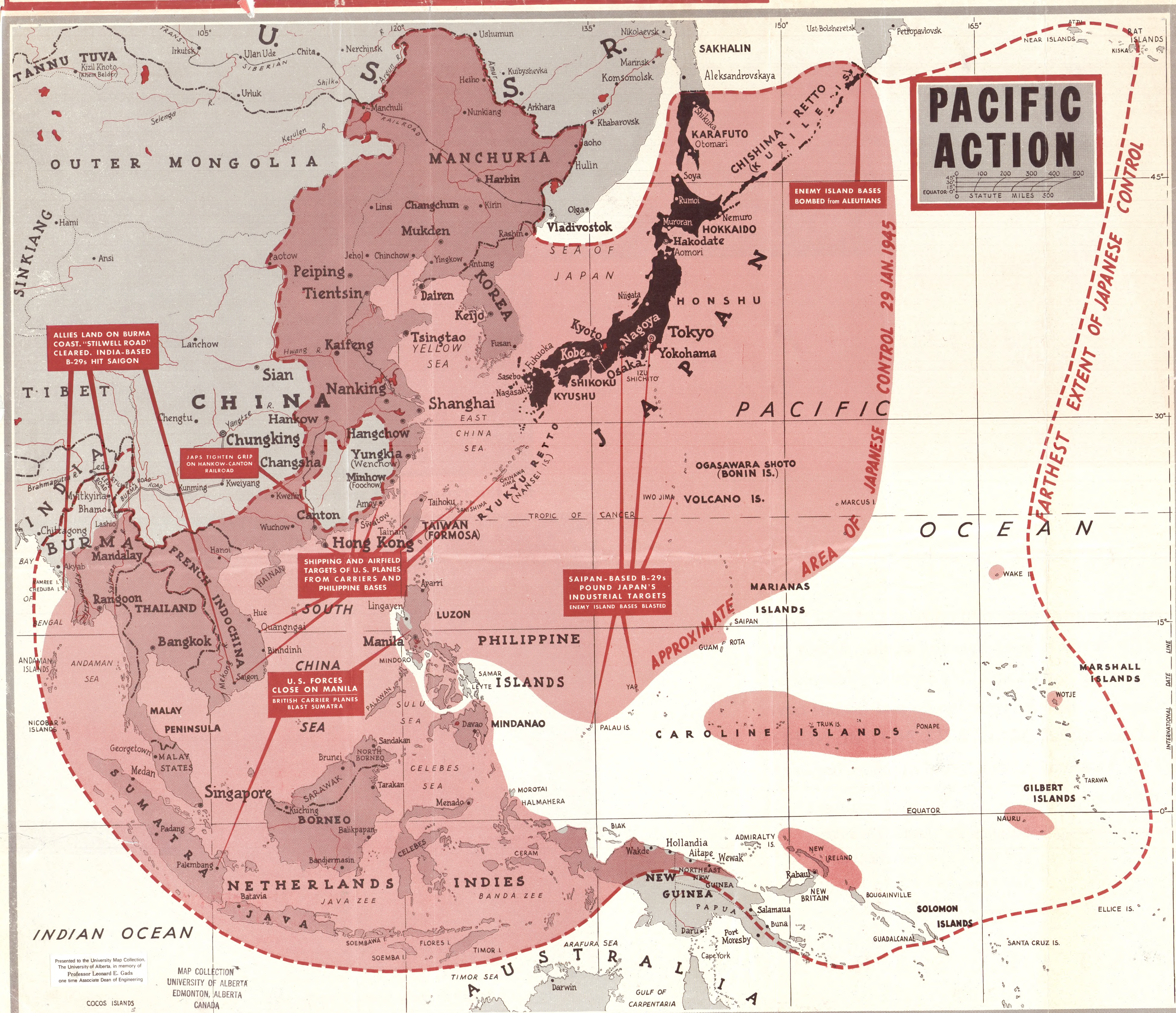
Allied Aircraft Active in Pacific

Allied forces pounded the Japanese throughout the entire Pacific area, but on the mainland of China the enemy was scoring territorial gains.

Superfortresses struck the city of Saigon in French Indo-China while other B-29s hit Tokyo and the industrial center of Nagoya. The small island of Iwo, between the Marianas and Japan, felt the force of the giant bombers as well as Liberators and carrier-based planes from the U. S. Pacific fleet. Army and Navy planes also struck Formosa and Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands.

New U. S. operating headquarters well west of Honolulu were indicated by a communique datelined "Commander-in-Chief Pacific Ocean Area, Advanced Headquarters, Forward Area."

British troops landed northeast of Burma's Myebon Peninsula as supply flowed once more over the reopened Burma Road. In China, the enemy continued to tighten his squeeze on the Canton-Hankow railway.



Rd Army on Road to Berlin

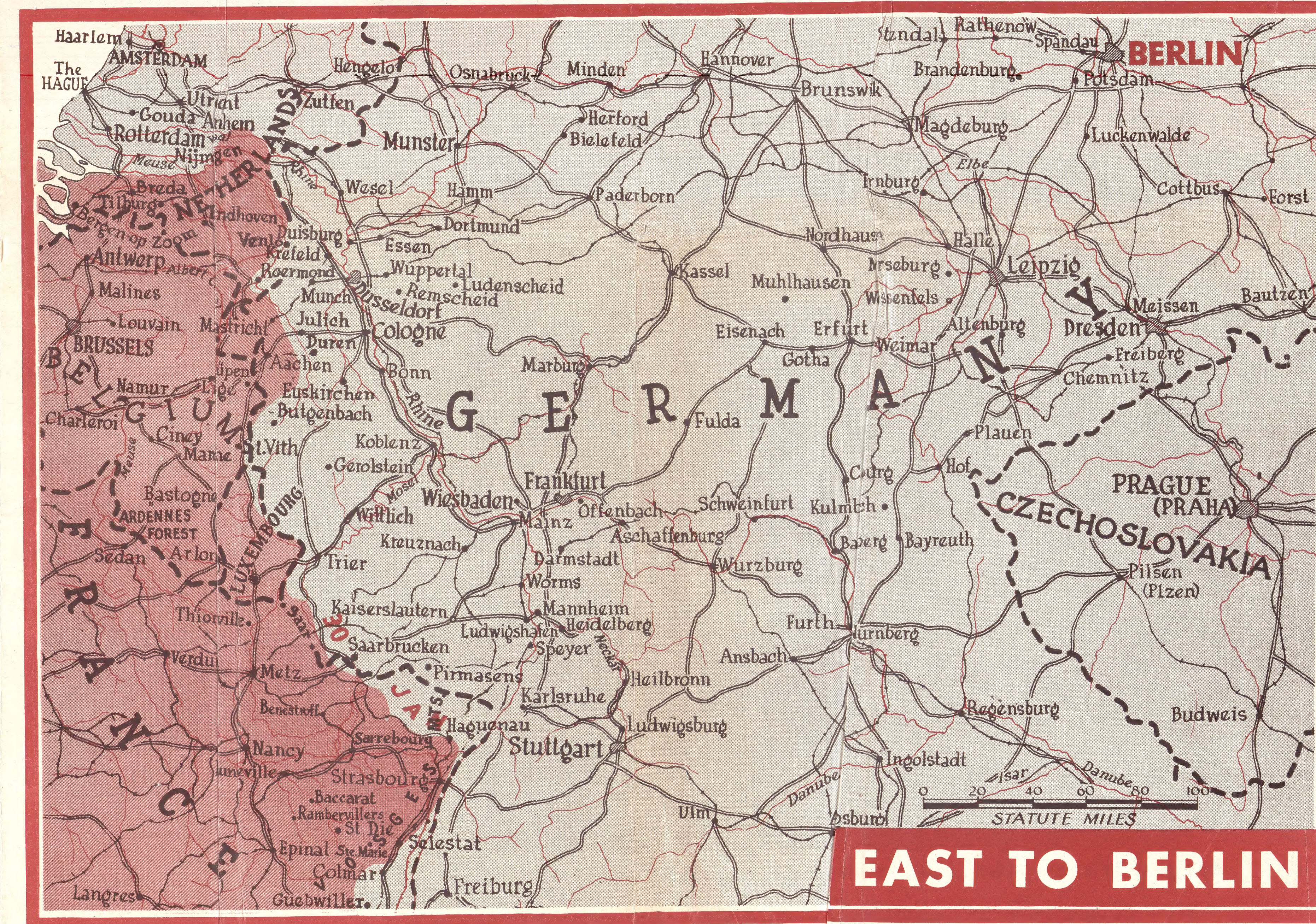
Red Army troops made new crossings of the German border, entering Pomerania in northeastern Germany along a 30-mile front and taking points less than 100 miles from Berlin. Other Soviet elements reached the pre-war German-Polish frontier due west of encircled Posen.

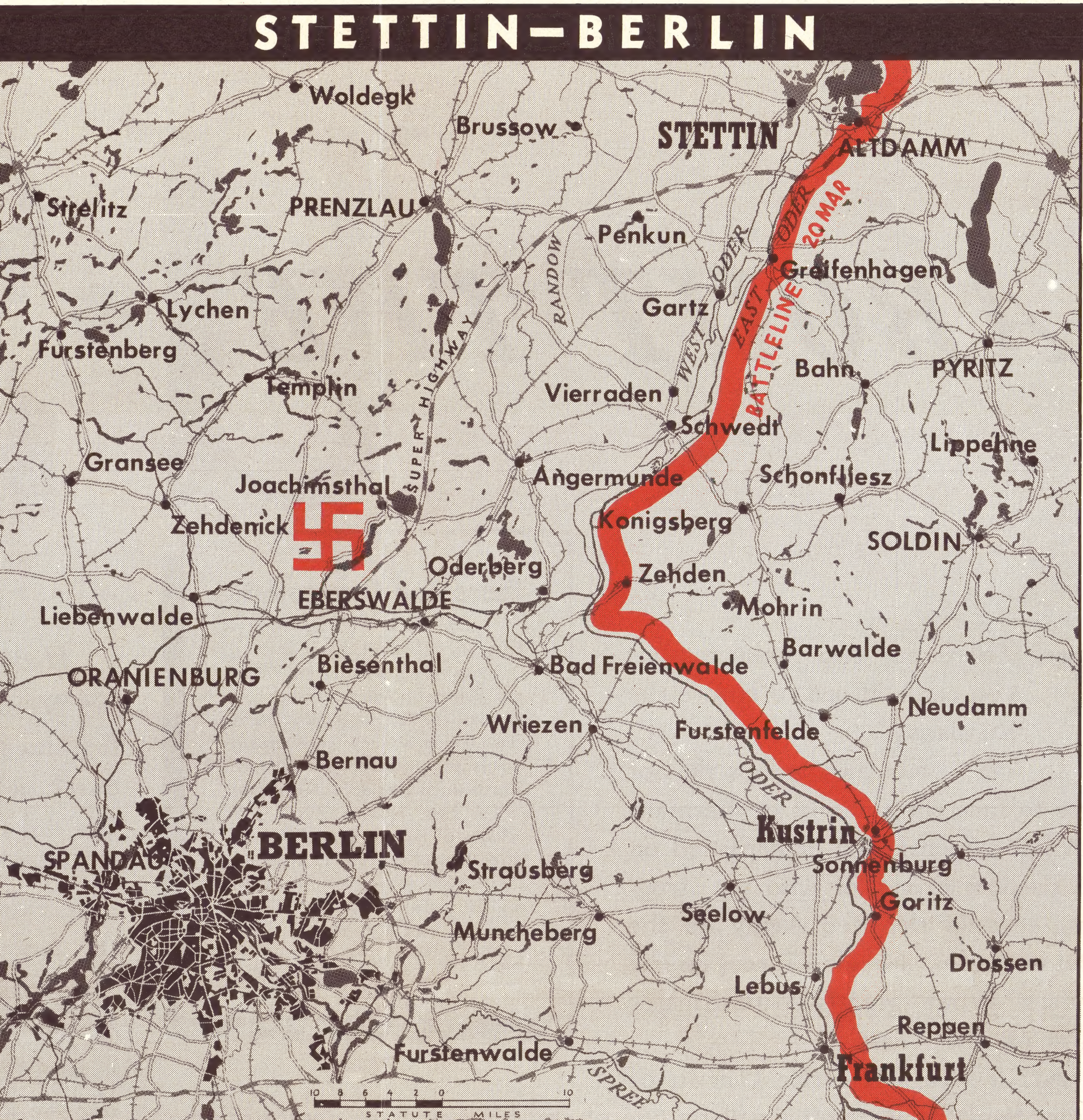
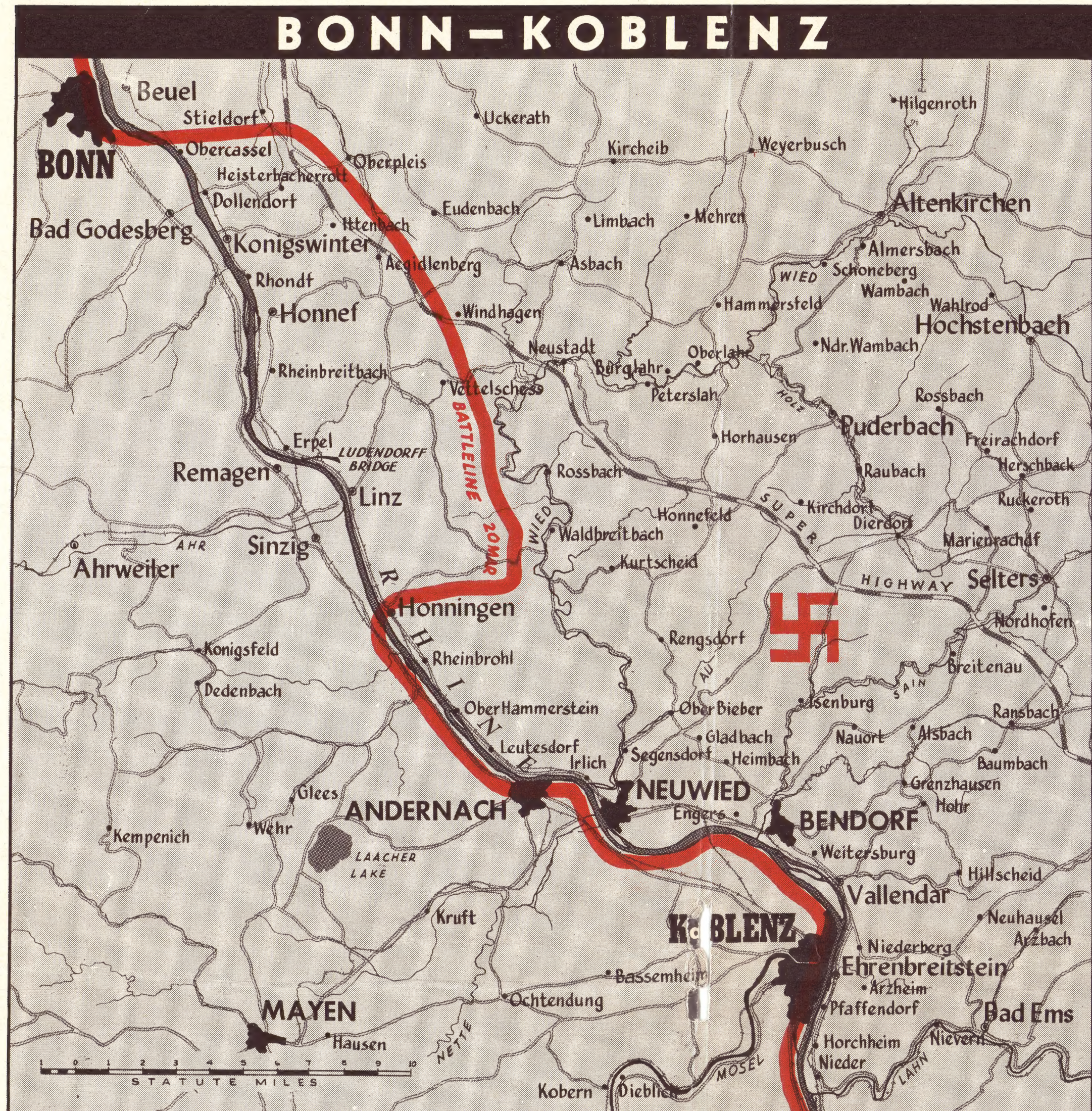
Red Army artillery was pounding Königsberg, capital of East Prussia, and in the south, Katowice was taken and the investment of upper Silesia continued.

Allies Erase German Bulge

Allied forces in the north deployed along the Roer River guarding the approaches to Cologne as American troops along the central sector of the Western Front wiped out the last vestiges of the bulge and penetrated Germany.

The U. S. First Army was on the offensive east of St. Vith, the U. S. Third crossed the Our River, and the French First pressed closer to Colmar.





RHINE BRIDGEHEAD—With a secure 60-square-mile bridgehead over the Rhine in the Remagen area, First Army Forces were poised for new blows. Attacks may go deeper into Central Germany, or along Frankfurt-Cologne highway.

SAAR BREAKTHROUGH—Last Germans were cleared from French soil, except for long by-passed garrisons in Atlantic and Channel ports, as American First and Seventh Armies crashed forward to clear the area west of the Rhine.

BERLIN THREAT—Within a day's march of Berlin, Soviet Forces continued to mass guns and men along the vital Oder River area as Red Army troops battered German defenses southeast of Breslau aimed at clearing Upper Silesia.

SLOW SQUEEZE—Cut to little more than 100 square miles, the Nazi pocket of resistance on the East Prussian coast southwest of Königsberg was slowly being squeezed to death despite German opening of coastal dikes and flooding.

NEWSMAP

FOR THE ARMED FORCES
289th Week of the War—171st Week of U. S. Participation

WILLIAM C. WONDERS
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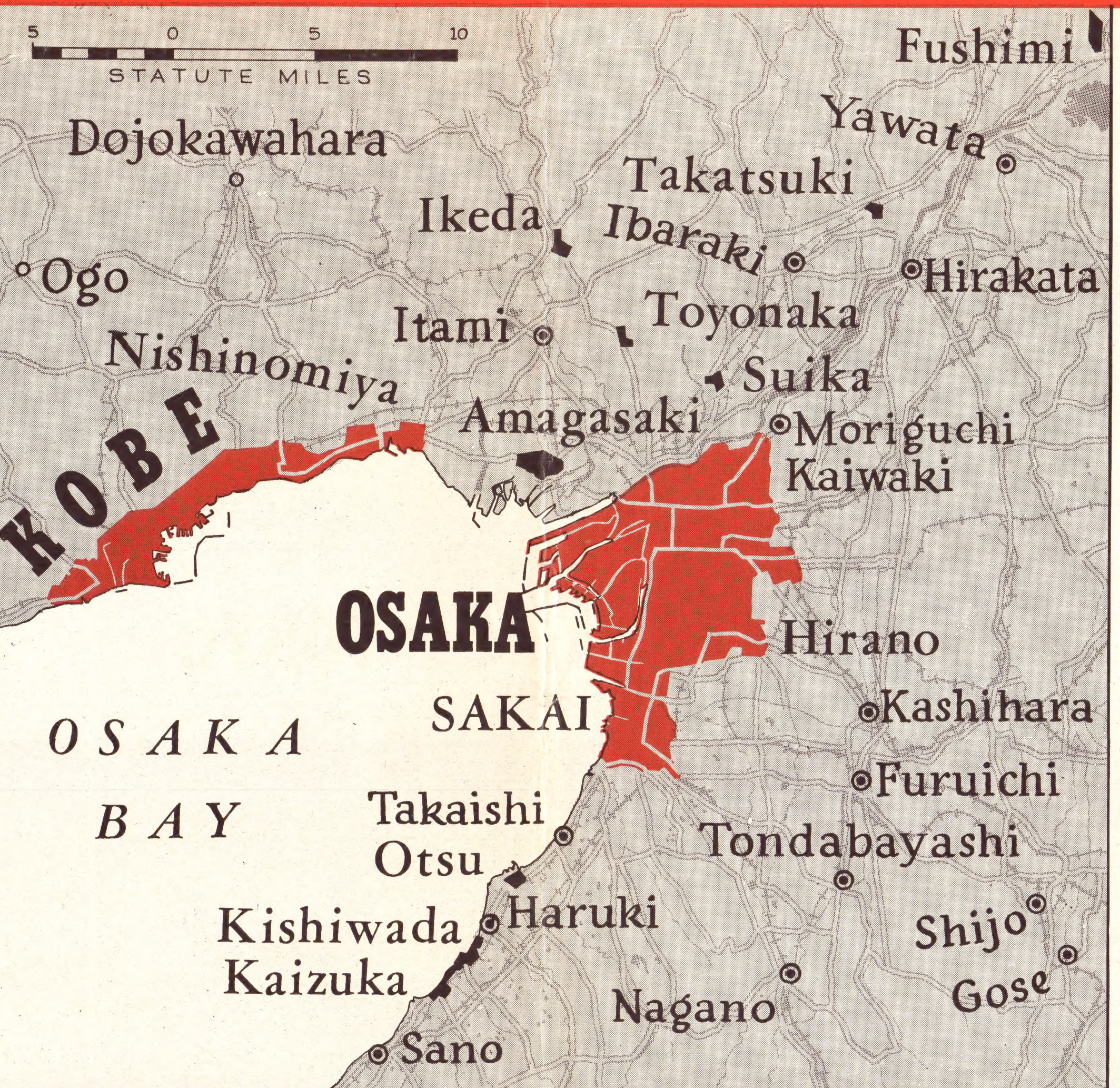


RICH TARGET—Crowded with choice industrial targets, Kyushu took carrier plane raids as a great "Burn Japan" aerial campaign set huge fires in densely populated cities. It supplies a high percentage of men for the Jap Army.

PRINCIPAL PORT—Crowded with 100,000 people to the square mile, Kobe, principal Jap port, was hard hit. It took heavy aerial poundings along with the Naval base at Kure. Osaka, second to Tokyo, received its share of fire bombs.

"JAP PITTSBURGH"—Nagoya's heavy industry, huge aircraft plants and a five-square-mile factory area, make this city essential to the Japanese war effort. Fire bombs were dumped into its center despite the intense antiaircraft fire.

EMPIRE'S HEART—Hit first in the "Burn Japan" series of blows, Tokyo, world's third largest city, could look to even greater raids as bases were readied on Guam and Iwo Jima. Though hard hit, Japan's heart is not out of the fight.



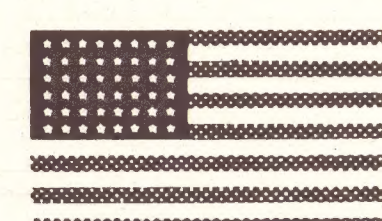
SOME FACTS ABOUT THE U.S.S.R.

HITLER FOUND THAT THE U.S.S.R. IS A BIG NATION

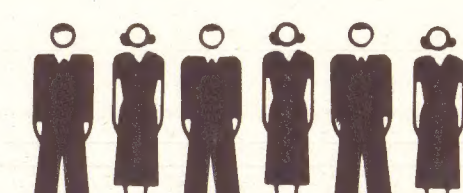


It is more than two-and-a-half times the size of our own country, and occupies about one-sixth of the world's land surface. (Areas: USSR, 8,818,791 sq. miles, including land incorporated from Poland, Finland, Rumania, and the Baltic States. U.S. continental, 3,022,387 sq. miles.)

THE SOVIET HAS A BIG POPULATION, TOO



U. S.



131,669,275 in 1940



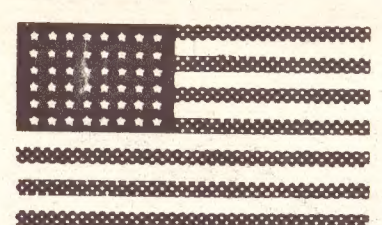
U. S. S. R.



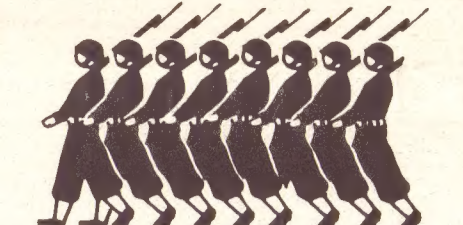
192,695,710 in 1940 (est.)

Before the War, it was one-and-a-half times that of the United States.

FROM IT HAS BEEN DRAWN THE WORLD'S LARGEST ARMY



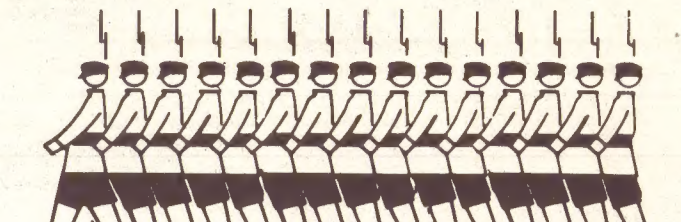
U. S.



Over 8 million



U. S. S. R.



Estimated 15 million

SOVIET WAR OUTPUT DOES NOT MATCH OUR OWN



Its quantity is kept a careful secret. We provide the USSR with more than a fourth of our Lend-Lease exports. Its own effort is nevertheless great, as the Nazis know after three-and-a-half years of pounding by Soviet Stormoviks, tanks, heavy artillery, and Katusha rockets.



There are two main reasons you can't afford to ignore the Russians:

In war — our own troops do not have to face the millions of Germans who have been killed or captured on the Eastern Front, or who are struggling to stop the Red Army on the road to Berlin. German forces on the Eastern Front greatly outnumber those on the West.

After the war — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be one of the big forces in determining whether there is to be any real peace and security for the future.

Almost matching the size of the Soviet Union, though, is our own ignorance about it. Yet, because we are fighting the same war and seeking a sure peace, we need to know more about the USSR, its strength, its ideas, and its people.

We can begin with a few basic facts . . .

What is the meaning of some of the words we use when we talk about the Russians?

Soviet actually means "council" in Russian. The Supreme Soviet is a legislative body representing the group of republics called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Strictly, the word "Russia" is now only in the name of the "Russian Federated Soviet Republic," by far the largest republic.

Communist is not properly applied to all Russians. The Communist Party membership is only three per cent of the population. Since it is the only legal party, it has great power, its members being the political organizers, with most of the influential positions in government, industry, the army, and the professions.

Red was the color of the Revolution's flag, and now means as much to the nation as "Stars and Stripes" does to us. It contrasted with the conservative "White" forces, who fought the Reds. The Russian word for "red" sometimes means "beautiful," too, and Moscow's famous Red Square was named long before the Revolution.

Czars and Communists

. . . dominate Russia's history. Peter the Great (18th Century), strongest Czar, introduced Western European ideas. French invasion (1812) and disastrous retreat from Moscow were turning points of Napoleon's fortunes. Japan decisively defeated Russia in Far East, 1904-5. Russia lost millions of men in World War I; after Revolution (1917), Lenin and Communists gained control, soon signed separate peace. Stalin took over on Lenin's death, 1924.

Have we ever fought against the Soviet Union?

We and the Russians have one of the best international records among first-line powers, going far back into the days of the Czars. Our peaceful purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000 is an example. We did not recognize the Soviet Union until 1933, partly because of its early emphasis on world revolution, but the two nations at the time expressed "the preservation of world peace" as one purpose of the move.

The only time U. S. troops were used against Russians was after the Revolution and separate peace with Germany. Then Allied forces landed in support of "White" troops who fought the Reds and favored continuing the war against Germany. Our soldiers, chiefly used for occupation and supply, were soon withdrawn.

In what ways are Americans and Russians similar?

There are certainly differences, but in many ways the Russians are more like us than any other people:

We have been called a "melting pot" nation. The Soviet Union has nearly 200 national and racial groups. If you saw the orientation film, "Battle of Russia," you will remember the different types there — all "Russians."

Both of us live in countries where there is plenty of space and raw materials, resulting in "big" ideas leading to tremendous industries and vast farmlands. Like us, the Russians go in for sports, movies, gadgets, music, and literature. Men from the two lands get along very well when they meet.

Rich in Raw Materials

The Soviet Union has most major raw materials in quantity. Within its borders is over half the world's oil. It is probably the largest wheat-growing nation. It produces a considerable portion of the world's essential minerals, with large areas yet untapped. We were leaders in providing machinery to process this wealth. Before the War, both U.S. and USSR depended upon outside sources for rubber. Both now manufacture synthetic rubber.

Russians have great confidence in the future, too. They are confident now that the upward march they began before the War will be resumed. Meanwhile, like us, they know that the menace of aggression must first be ended, and are fighting hard and well to accomplish that job.



At Yalta on the coast of the Black Sea early in February, 1945, the three major Allied powers met to shape the world's future.



With these Soviet tanks, the Russians have killed millions of Germans.



In many ways, the Russians resemble the Americans more than any other people.



Modern transportation on The Gorky Street in Moscow.



Despite stern winters, agriculture is the most important industry of the USSR.

NEWSMAP

FOR THE ARMED FORCES

291st Week of the War—173rd Week of U. S. Participation



Americans Isolate Ruhr

Continued success marked the advance of Allied fighting men penetrating central Germany in a series of multiple drives. British and Canadian troops drove north and northeast as units of the U. S. First and Ninth Armies joined to seal off the Ruhr. Armor of the American Third Army raced toward Leipzig as elements of the U. S. Seventh pushed toward Nurnberg.

Vienna Threatened

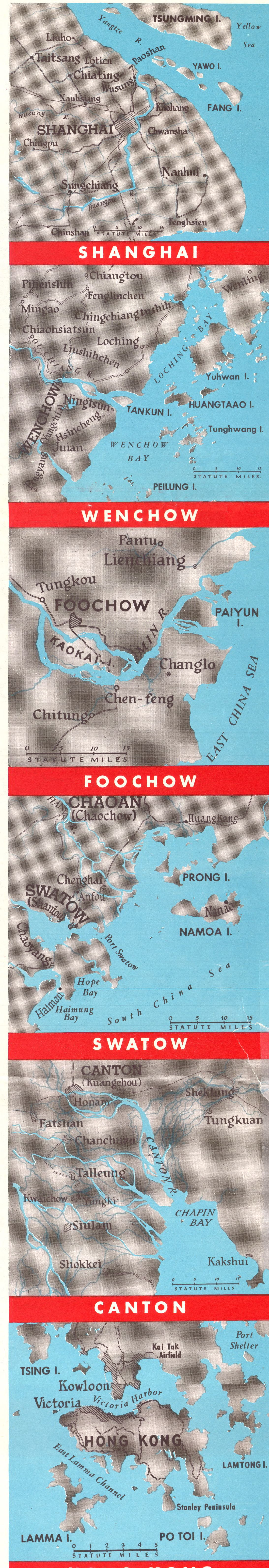
Soviet troops, reportedly only 22 miles from Vienna on 1 April, continued attacks above and below the Danube. Bratislava was menaced, while to the south Red Army forces passing captured Sopron, Hungary, smashed across the Austrian border to threaten Wiener Neustadt and Neunkirchen. The Hungarian oil city of Nagykanizsa was taken by other Red Army troops.



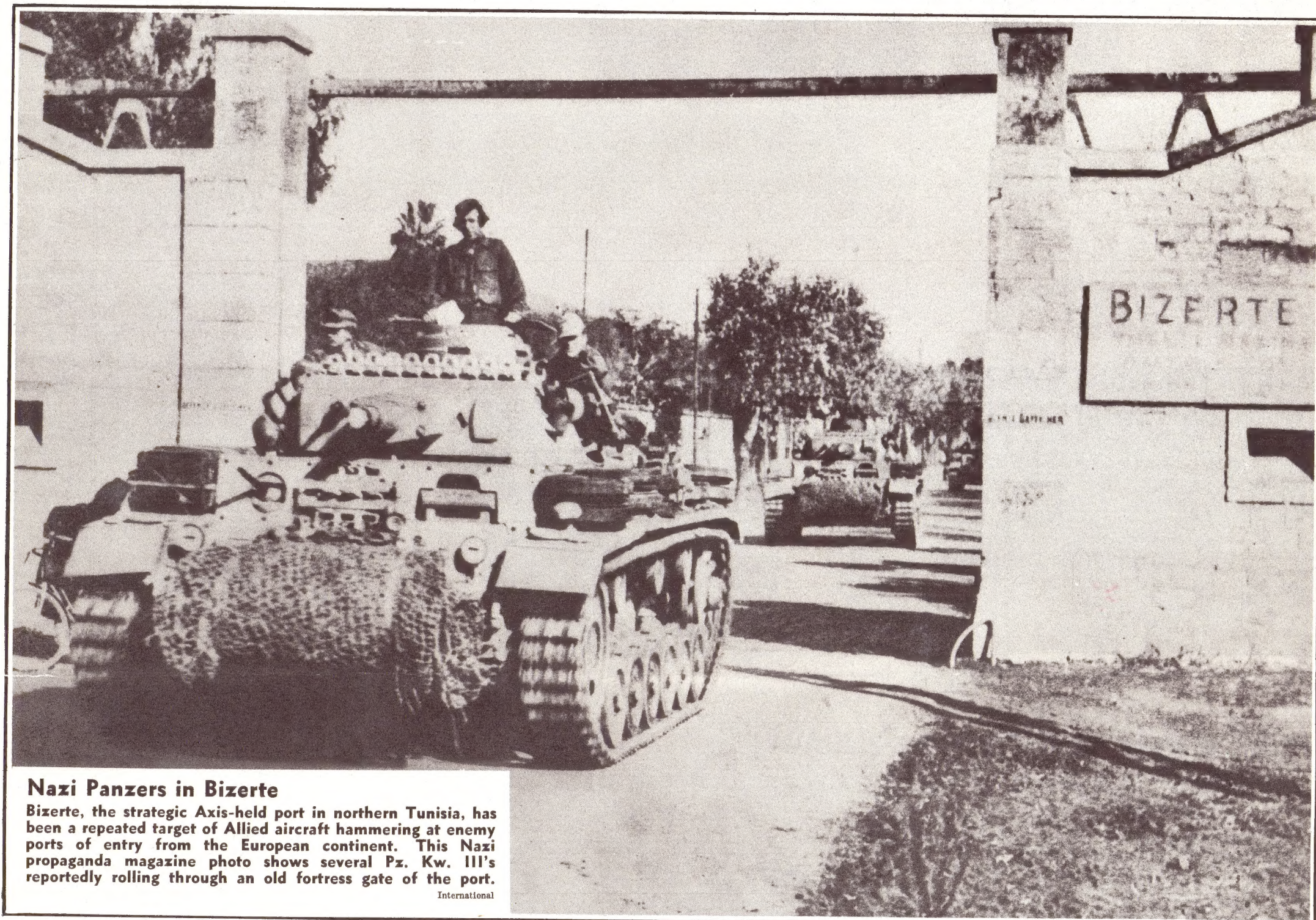
Ryukyus Invaded

In the largest Pacific amphibious operation to date, men of the U. S. Tenth Army landed on Okinawa, in the Ryukyu Islands, after taking islands in the Kerama group to the west. Okinawa was bisected and two airstrips taken. Enemy resistance continued east of Manila in the Philippines, but U. S. forces landed on southern Luzon to take Legaspi. The Cebu and Negros invasions extended American control of the islands. China saw U. S. ground crews demolish the important Laohokow airbase before a rapid Japanese advance.

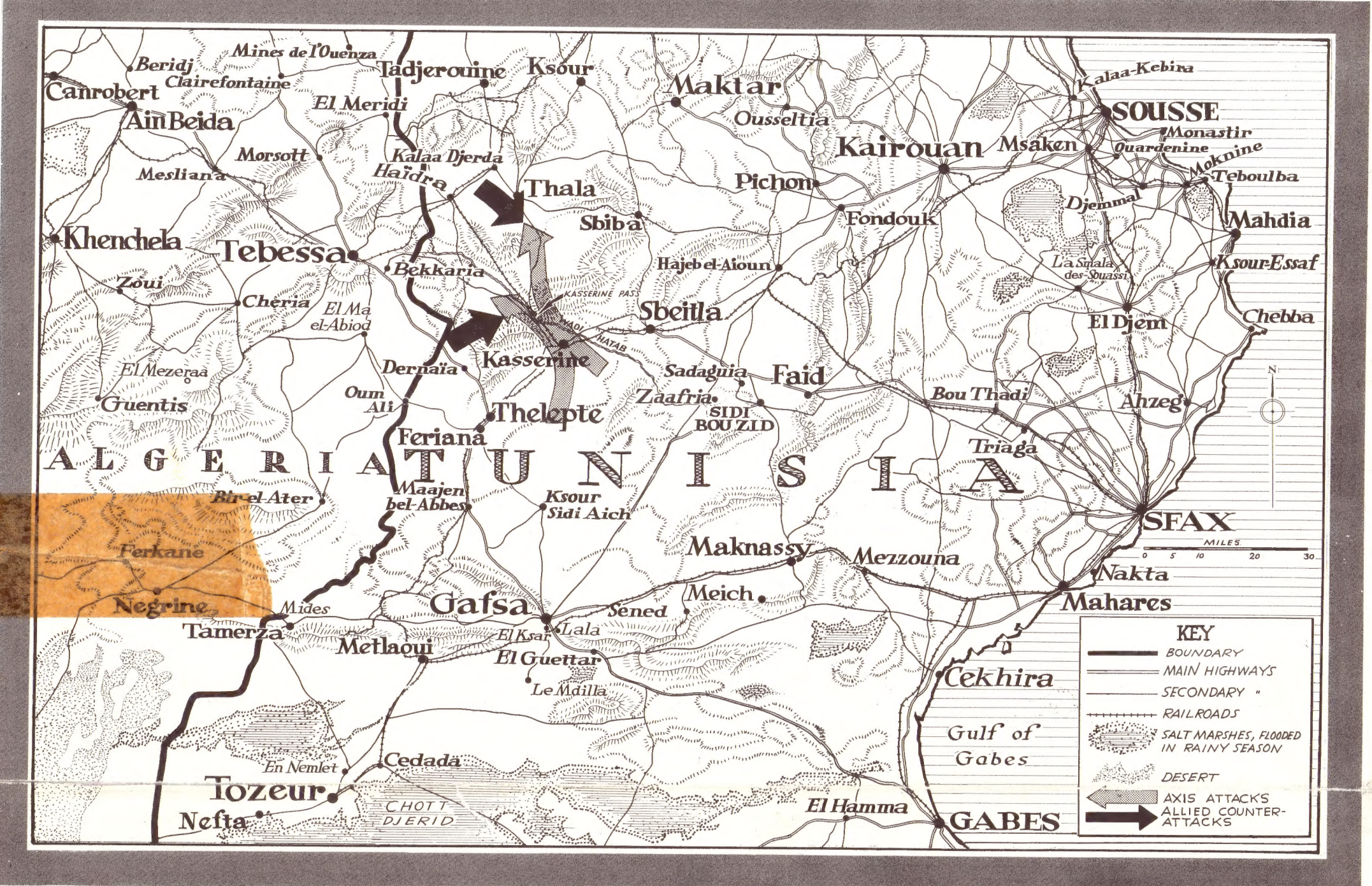




NEWSMAP



Nazi Panzers in Bizerte
Bizerte, the strategic Axis-held port in northern Tunisia, has been a repeated target of Allied aircraft hammering at enemy ports of entry from the European continent. This Nazi propaganda magazine photo shows several Pz. Kfz. II's reportedly rolling through an old fortress gate of the port.



THE WAR FRONTS

1 NORTH AFRICA: A combination of American and British infantry, artillery, and armored force blows which were capped by a smashing Allied air assault handed Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps its first major defeat in the week and a half battle of Central Tunisia.

Veteran German and Italian troops on Feb. 14 smashed their way westward from Faid Pass against the lightly held Allied line and eight days later were well advanced through Kasserine Pass in a twin-column drive against Thala and Tebessa. Northwest of Kasserine Pass after two days of heavy fighting in which the enemy battered vainly against American batteries mounted in the rocky hills and tried in desperation to stop fast formations of British tanks, the enemy was forced to pull his forces back into the Kasserine Gap. German and Italian infantry had proven no match for the Yanks in the showdown fighting.

As the Germans retreated into the Pass and along the road back to Feriana the whole Allied line of tanks and infantry pushed forward. These attacks were coupled with Allied air assaults in which every type of plane from Flying Fortress down smashed at Rommel's communications and supply roads.

The road back to Kasserine was reported littered with burned out enemy vehicles and casualties. Hundreds of prisoners were taken.

The substantial victory ended the Axis threat to separate the British First Army in Northern Tunisia from the American forces farther south.

Reports of front line fighting gave the greatest share of credit for the victory to American artillery and infantry, which stood up against an advancing enemy fully realizing that the Axis forces outnumbered and outgunned them. The result was the constant wearing down of enemy infantry and armored units that he could ill afford to lose.

At the turning point the heavy rains ended and Allied aircraft came into play. Italian infantry that had infiltrated



Hold on Kharkov
Against a background of Kharkov's modern buildings, Red Army troops man an automatic AA gun to protect the industrial city against Nazi counterattacks. From Kharkov the Soviets pushed west toward the enemy's Dnieper River defenses.

into American armored force positions came face to face with American infantry. The Italians ran, abandoning all equipment. At one point the enemy had come within four miles of Thala.

At the southern end of the Tunisian front the Eighth Army continued its advance though still hampered by heavy weather. The British cleared the enemy from Djerba Island, northeast of Mareth, and were reported closing on Mareth itself, though this was not officially announced.

In the Mediterranean, supply ships and bases used by the Axis were attacked by Allied aircraft and among the ships hit was a line warship, probably a cruiser, in convoy. On Sicily, harbors of Palermo and Messina were raided.

2 RUSSIA: Employing complete units of American and British tanks the Red Army was attacking on the central front west-southwest of Moscow, and new gains were reported in the direction of Vyazma and Orel. On the southern front west of Kharkov the Soviets were racing against the spring mud in the drive toward the Axis strongholds of Poltava and Konotop, both of which are rail junctions important to the approaches of the enemy's Dnieper River line.

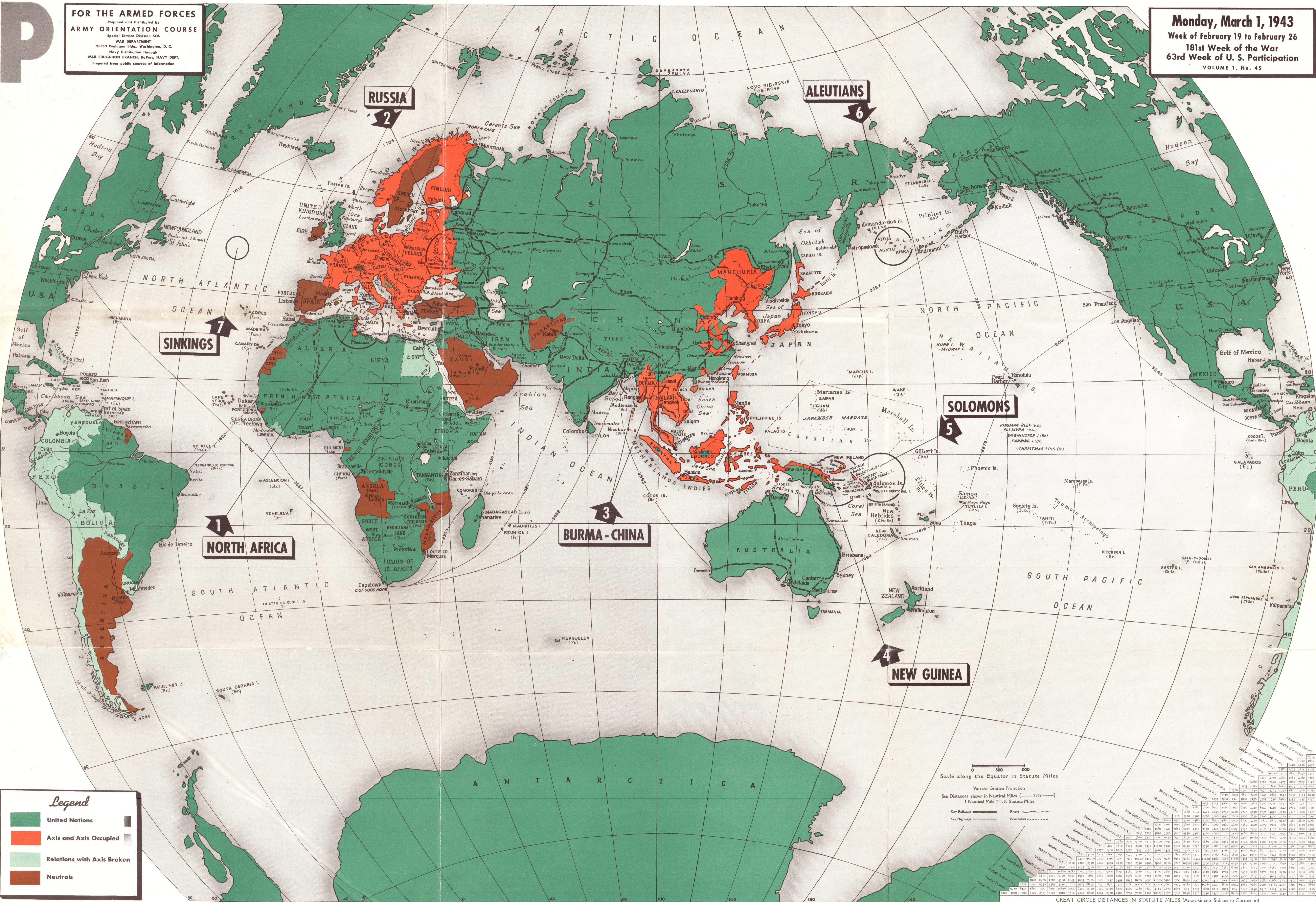
As the battle for the Ukraine progressed there were reports of increasing Nazi opposition. The German Air Force was strongly reinforced with the arrival of better flying weather, and Moscow noted increased air activity



Air Base at Dakar
Under direction of U. S. Army engineers, native Africans lay metal strips to form the mile-long runway of a new air base at Dakar shortly after the occupation.



Such portable flying fields can handle the largest types of long-range bombers and can be constructed in short time. Quickly-available fields permit rapid shipment by air of anti-tank guns like this one shown being tied down in a transport.



not only there but in the fighting near the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, still held by the enemy.

West of Rostov the Red Army pushed their advance along the Sea of Azov, but enemy counterattacks continued to be met in the area north of Stalino at Krasnomoisloe, from which sector Russian troops had been pressing southward.

Premier Stalin in marking the 25th anniversary of the Red Army announced that the Germans suffered 9,000,000 casualties, 4,000,000 of them killed, on the eastern front.

3 BURMA-CHINA: British forces destroyed the village of Myebon, about 60 miles southeast of Akyab, in a commando attack in which possession of the place was held for five hours. Buildings which were useful to the enemy were burned, a jetty blown up and a river steamer destroyed. There was little opposition.

The force pushing down towards Akyab from the Indian border apparently was still above Rathedaung and that town was reported bombed by RAF planes.

Farther north across the border in Western Yunnan Province of China three Japanese attempts to cross the Salween River were repulsed. The enemy turned northward against Mangpeng and Chungking reported it was then intercepted by Chinese forces with resulting severe fighting.

U. S. headquarters in New Delhi reported a strong force of Japanese bombers and fighters attacking American air bases in Assam was intercepted by U. S. fighters. Of the 30 planes six were downed and 12 probably destroyed.

4 NEW GUINEA: Allied aircraft were keeping up a non-stop bombardment of the southern approaches to the big Japanese base at Salamaua and were reported forcing a ground withdrawal to Mubo, only 13 air miles and 16 trail miles from

Salamaua. Farther up the coast the enemy air base at Lae was reported a mass of ruins with a pockmarked, bombed village surrounding an airport which was strewn with wrecked planes.

The landing strips at Lae appeared still usable but the field was no longer good as a base for a sizable air force. To use it enemy craft probably would have to fly from Madang and Wewak in Northern New Guinea.

At Rabaul, scene of concentrated Allied air attacks on Northern New Britain, Flying Fortresses damaged a Jap cruiser or large destroyer in addition to damaging cargo ships in and near the big enemy-held harbor.

5 SOLOMONS: With the enemy driven from Guadalcanal warfare in the Solomons was confined to a series of air actions in which U. S. and Japanese planes exchanged blows over a five-hundred mile area of the Solomons and New Hebrides group.

American aircraft including planes operating presumably from Henderson Field as well as Gen. MacArthur's command in Australia, struck repeatedly at the Northern and Central Solomons. Allied headquarters in Australia announced that the Japanese anchorage at Bun-faisi at Bougainville Island was raided four days in a row and in addition to damage to airstrome and shipping facilities the planes scored bomb hits on four merchant ships.

Target in the Central Solomons was Munda, which has been reported raided 76 times since November. The airfield at Vila, on Kolombangara Island nearby, was also hit, while another of our strafing raids was made against enemy positions at Rekata Bay on the northern shore of Santa Isabel Island. Reported in action for the first time were the new Corsairs (Vought F4U) Navy fighters designed for carrier use.

The Japanese struck Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides Islands in what was described as a light raid and also hit U. S. positions at Tulagi.

6 ALEUTIANS: U. S. surface forces bombarded Japanese positions at Holtz Bay and Attu Island on Feb. 18, the Navy announced, while the same day U. S. aircraft shot down two Japanese float planes which attempted to attack our positions in the Western Aleutians.

Our warship bombardment of Kiska was the first such attack in the Aleutians since last Aug. 8. Results were not observed. Attu is 170 nautical miles west of Kiska.

Two days later one of our naval units sank a Jap supply ship in the Western Aleutians.



Hunting Enemy Submarines
The Secretary of the Navy last week declared that sinkings of American ships in coastal waters were fewer in recent months but warned that the submarine was still a very grave menace. Among surface and aircraft being used to combat Nazi raiders are converted pleasure craft like these shown at anchor at Port Everglades, Fla. They are called "Yippies" from their Navy designation as YP boats.

7 SINKINGS: Enemy submarines torpedoed and sank two medium-sized U. S. passenger-cargo vessels in the North Atlantic early in February. The sinkings occurred within four days of each other and 600 of the 900 persons aboard the first vessel and more than half the 500 aboard the second are either known dead or missing. Most were service men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Both attacks occurred at night and both ships sank within thirty minutes. The loss of more than 850 persons was the greatest suffered by the U. S. in such vessels in this war.

The Navy last week revealed that two enemy submarines, one German and one Japanese, were destroyed. Additional sinkings, it was stated, could be assumed but because they were "probables" or for reasons of security have not been announced.

The Nazi sub went down under the 5-inch guns of the U. S. destroyer which discovered it at night on the surface in the Atlantic. The Jap sub was sunk by the armed guard crew of an American merchant ship already hit by a torpedo. The enemy submarine commander made the mistake of surfacing to finish the job with his deck guns.



Sailing ships as well as power boats are in constant use. Ships like these closely guard the U. S. coastal waters and maintain a sharp lookout for any hostile activity.

Instead the sub itself was shelled twice and machine gunned, whereupon it sank. The merchant ship was towed into port.

The Navy also announced loss of the U. S. submarine Argonaut. The mine-laying vessel, whose 2710 tons probably made her the world's largest submarine since the loss of the French submarine Surcouf, failed to return from operations. The American submarine, with its crew of 102, was apparently lost in a battle with a Jap convoy off New Britain in which another U. S. submarine sank two enemy transports.



This pigeon is carrying a message from one of the "Yippies" back to a Section Base. Two birds are carried aboard to relay reports back to the home port.

Monday, March 1, 1943

Week of February 19 to February 26

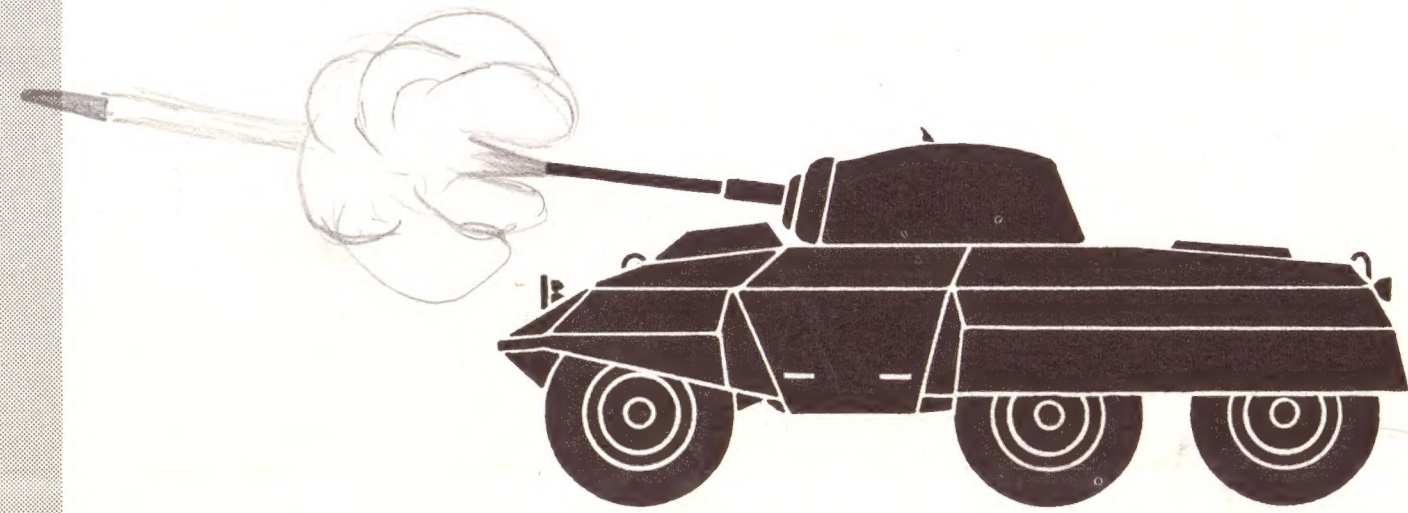
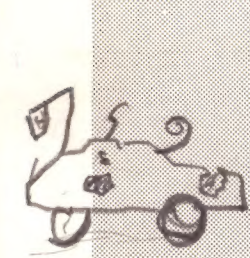
181st Week of the War

63rd Week of U. S. Participation

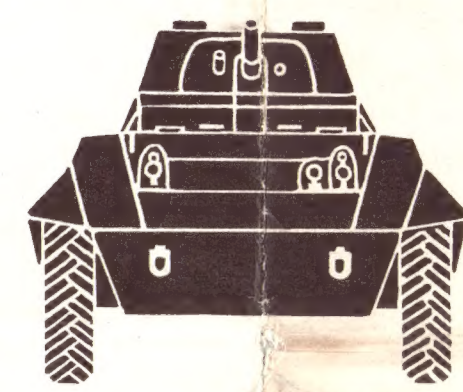
VOLUME 1, No. 45

LEARN TO RECOGNIZE THESE VEHICLES

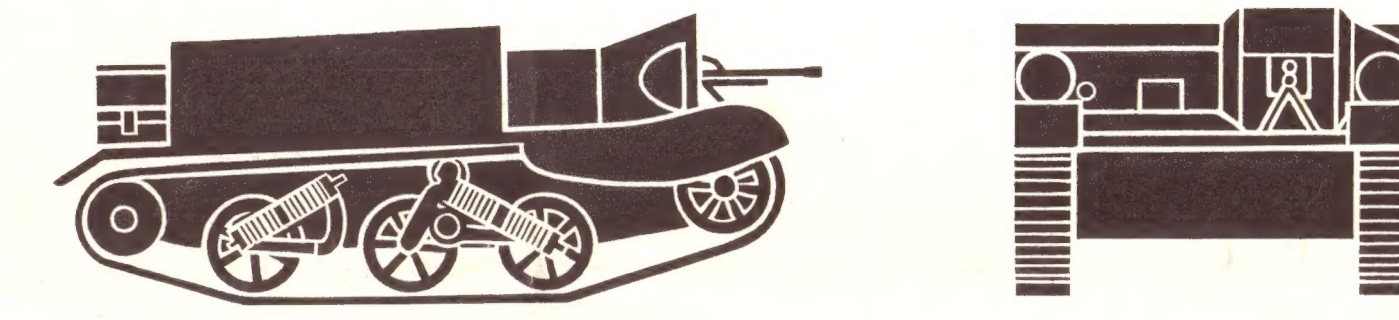
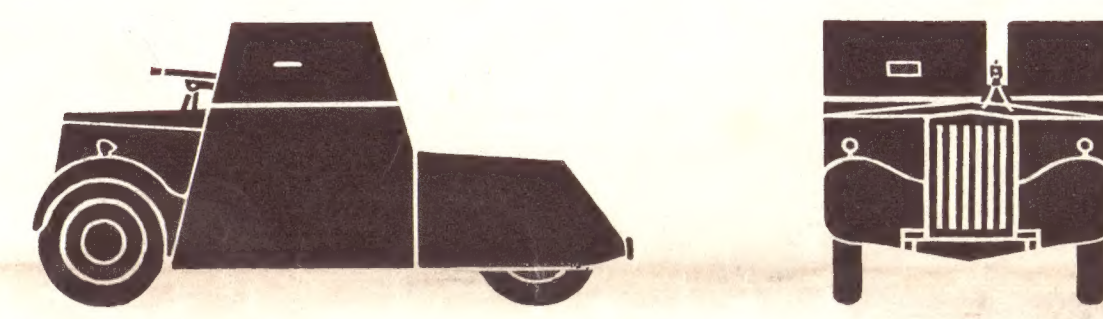
HEAVY, MEDIUM, AND LIGHT ARMORED CARS



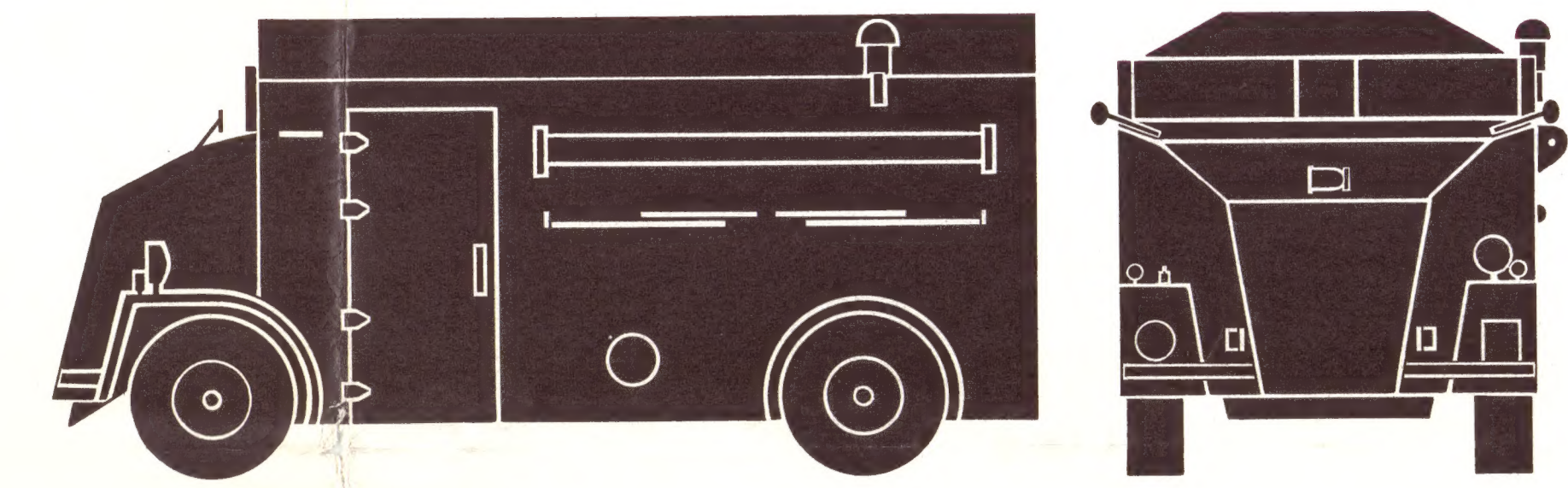
AMERICAN, M8 (HEAVY)



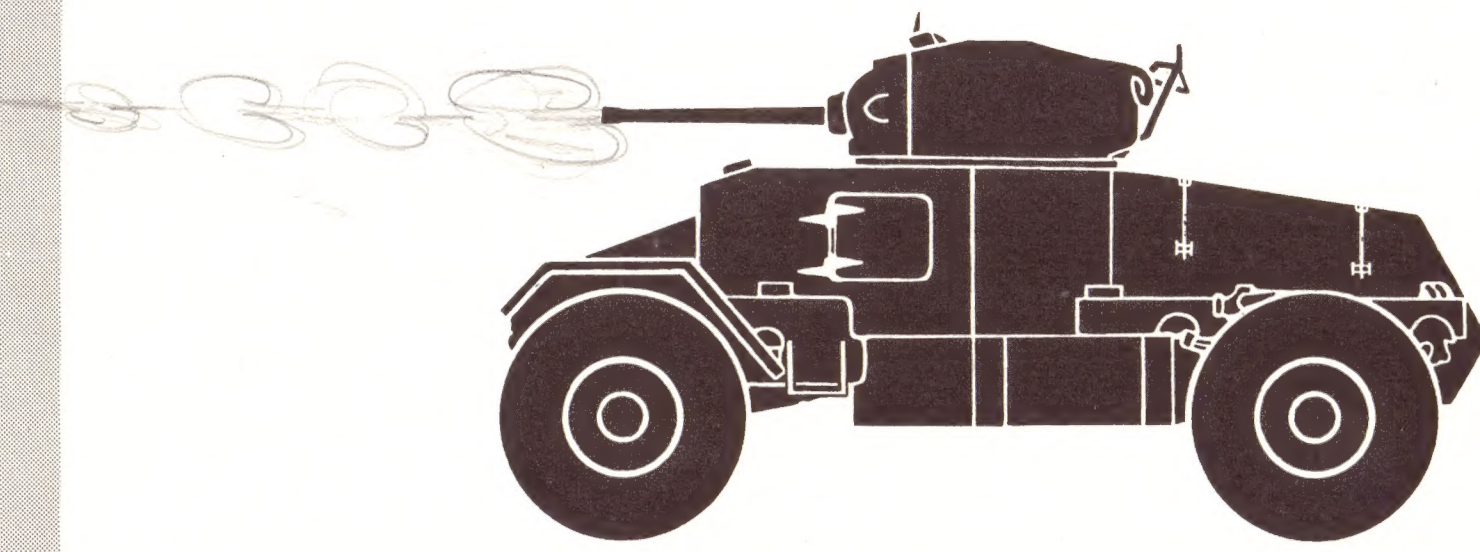
BRITISH "BEAVERETTE" ARMORED CAR (LIGHT)



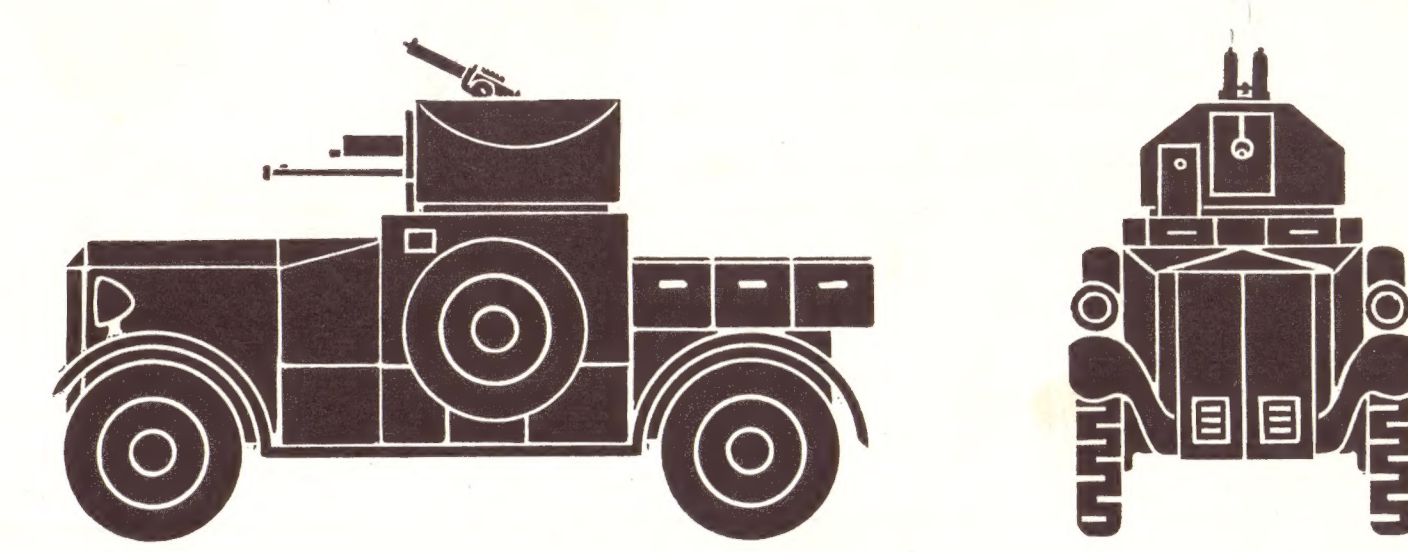
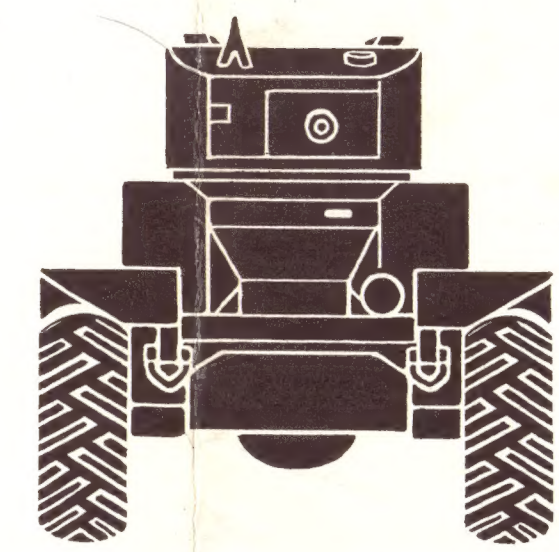
BRITISH BREN GUN CARRIER (LIGHT)



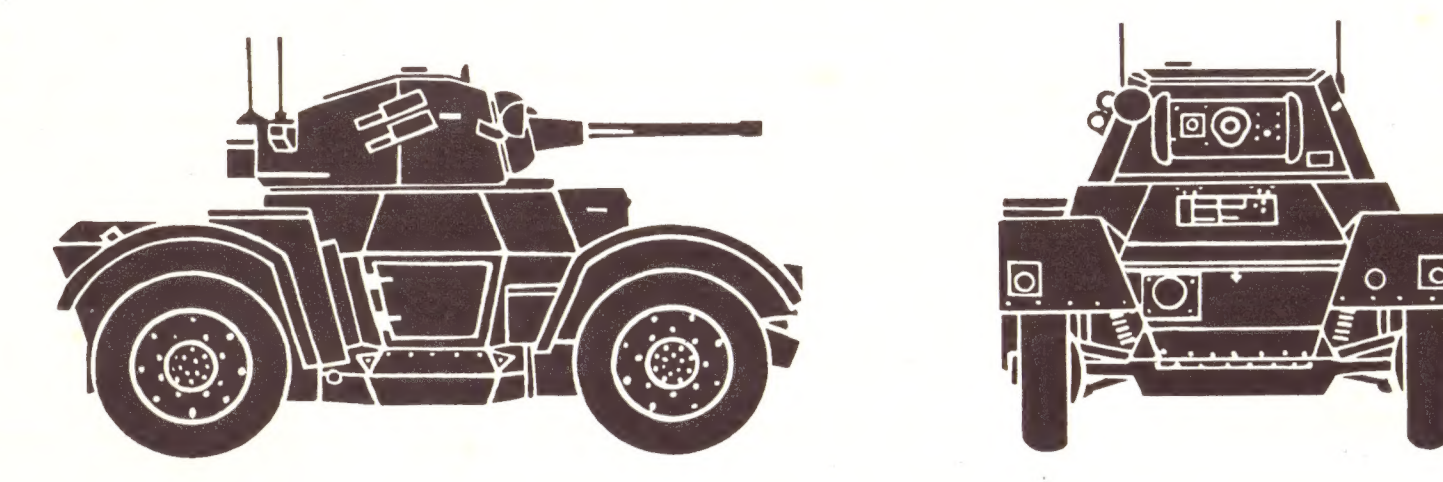
BRITISH ARMORED COMMAND VEHICLE (HEAVY)



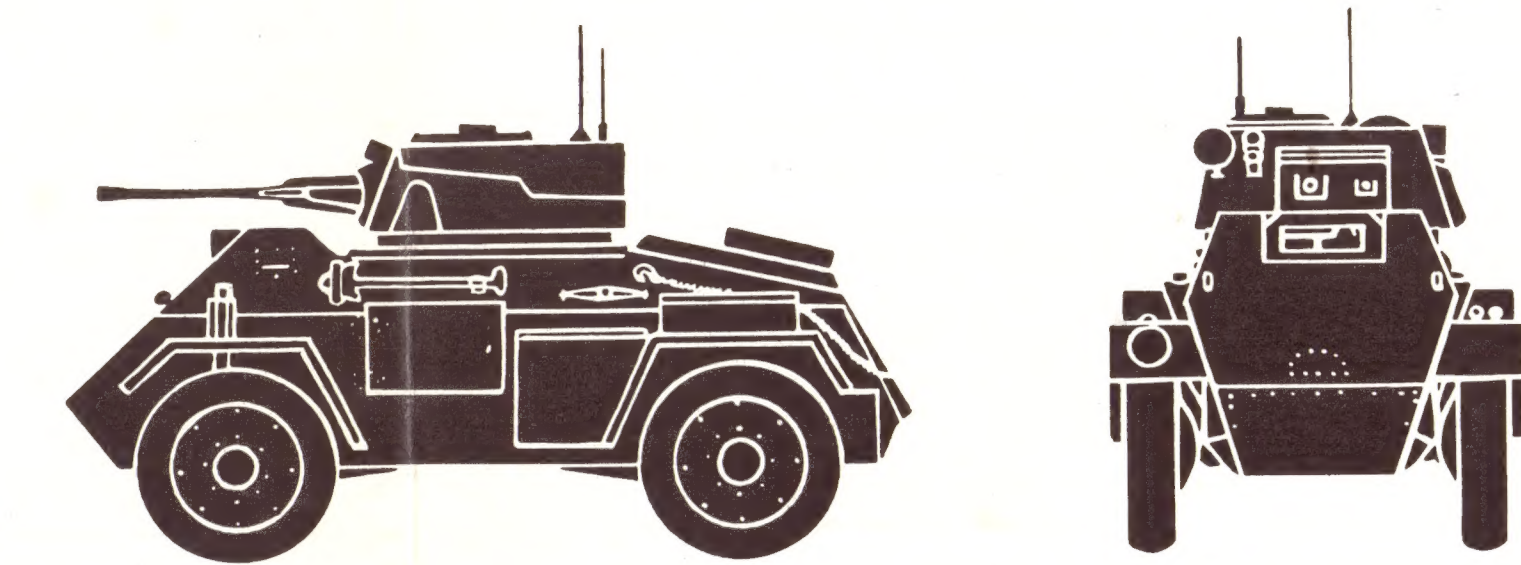
BRITISH A.E.C. ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLE (HEAVY)



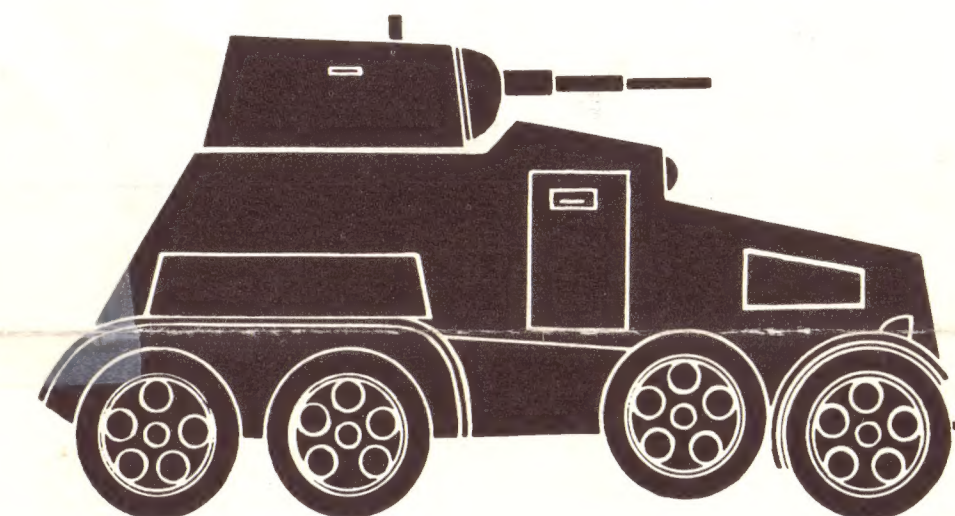
BRITISH ROLLS ROYCE ARMORED CAR (HEAVY)



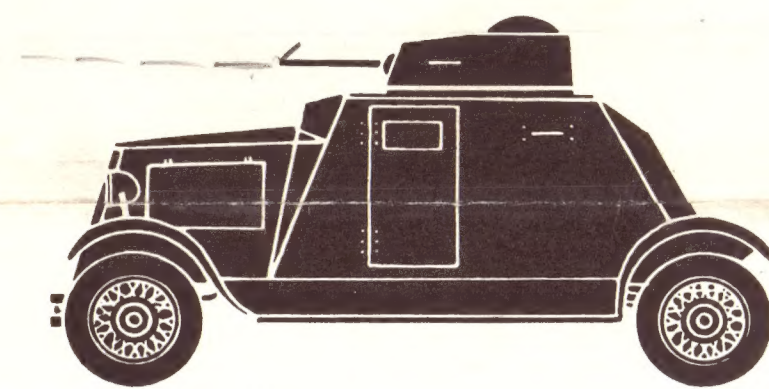
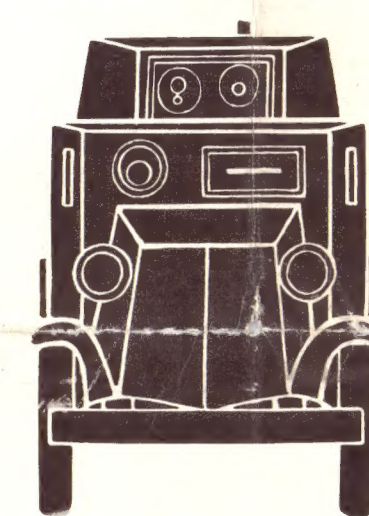
BRITISH DAIMLER ARMORED CAR (HEAVY)



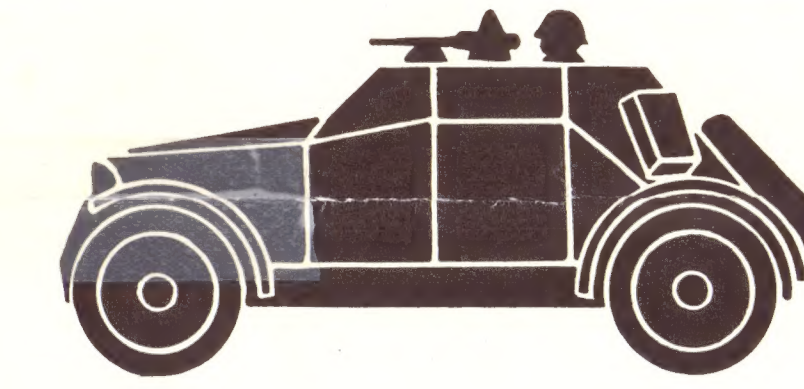
BRITISH HUMBER ARMORED CAR II (MEDIUM)



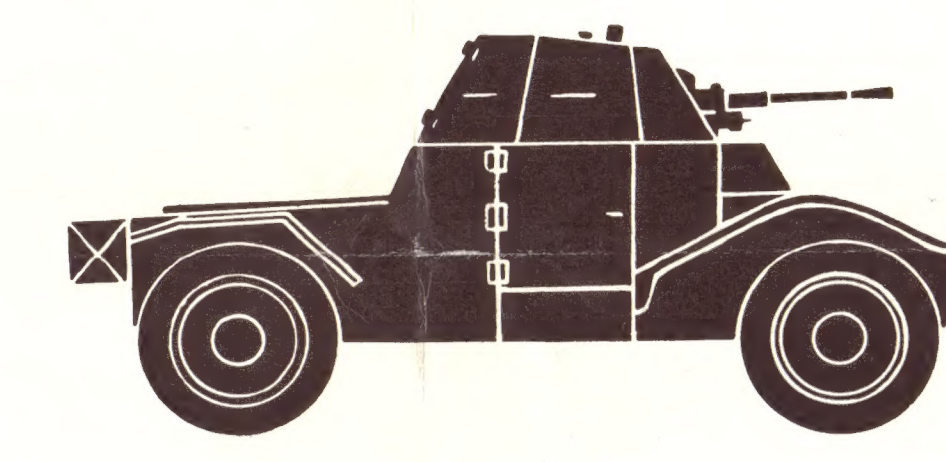
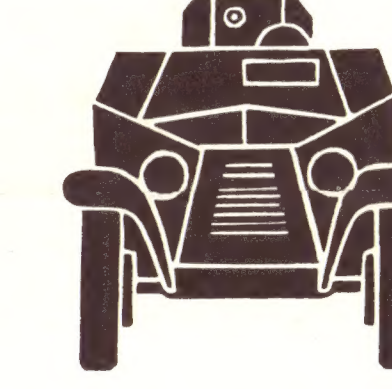
RUSSIAN ARMORED CAR, BRONNIEFORD 6-WHEELED (HEAVY)



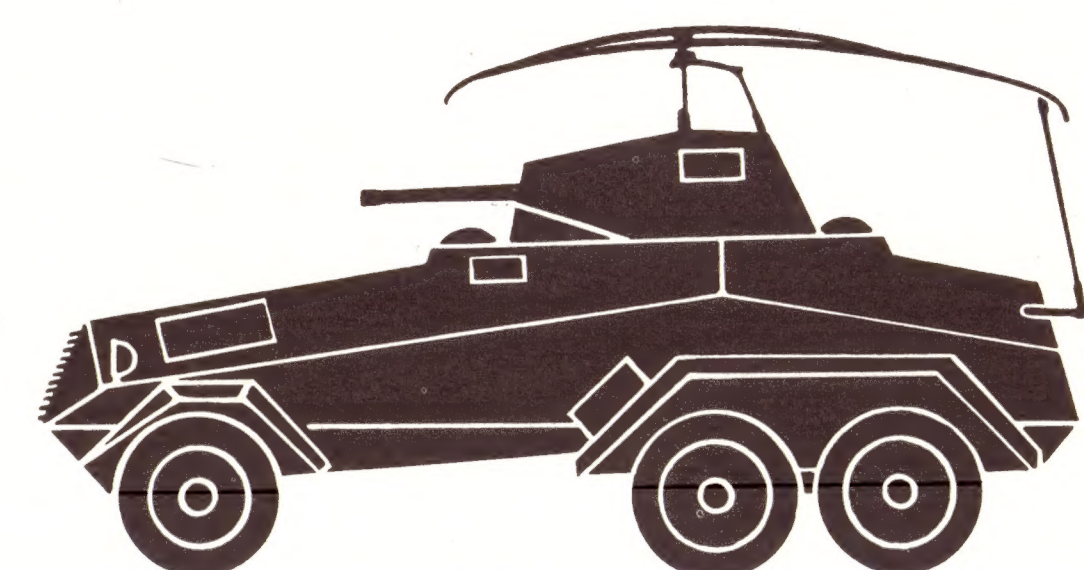
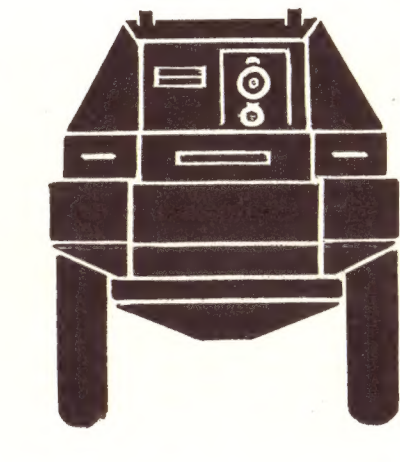
RUSSIAN ARMORED CAR, BA BRONNIEFORD NO. 7 (LIGHT)



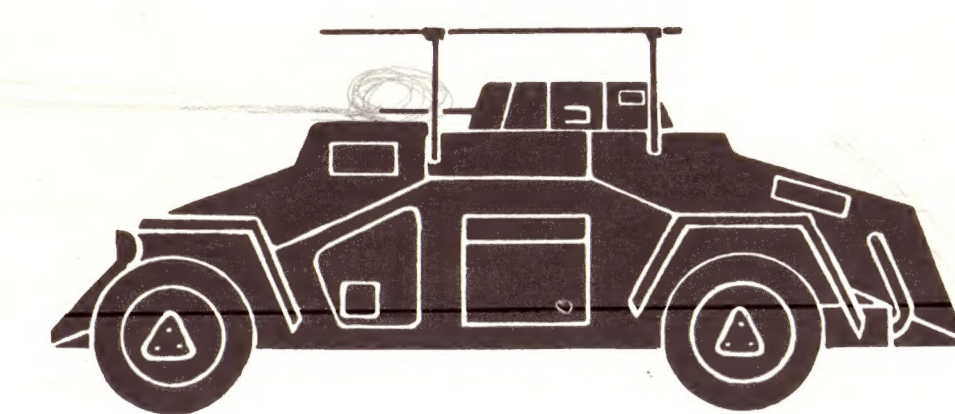
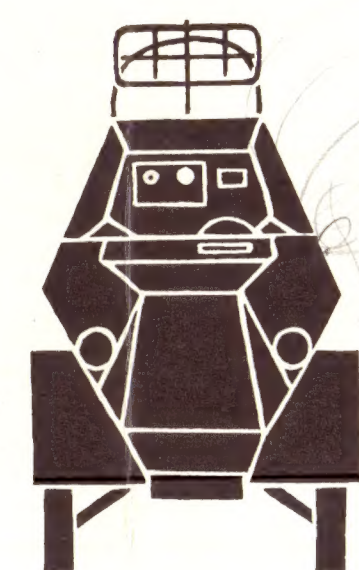
GERMAN 4 WHEELED ARMORED CAR (SD. KFZ. 13) (LIGHT)



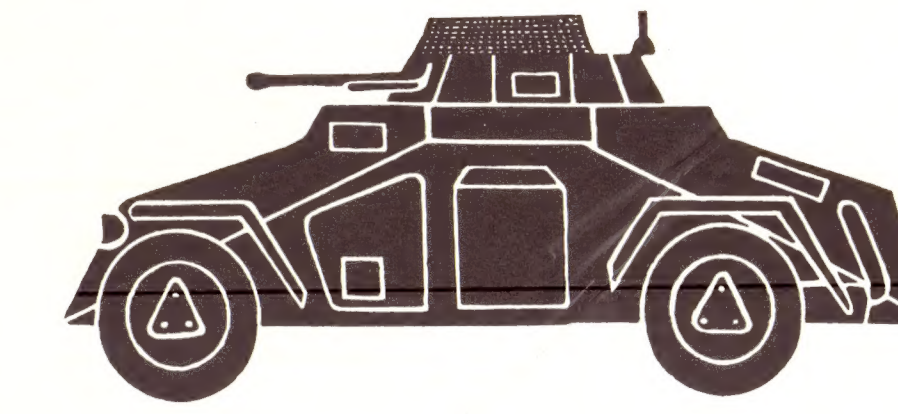
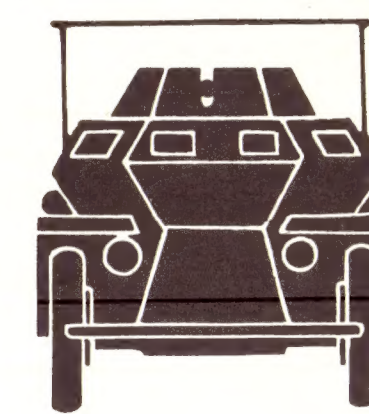
GERMAN (EX-FRENCH) PANHARD ARMORED CAR TYPE 178 (HEAVY)



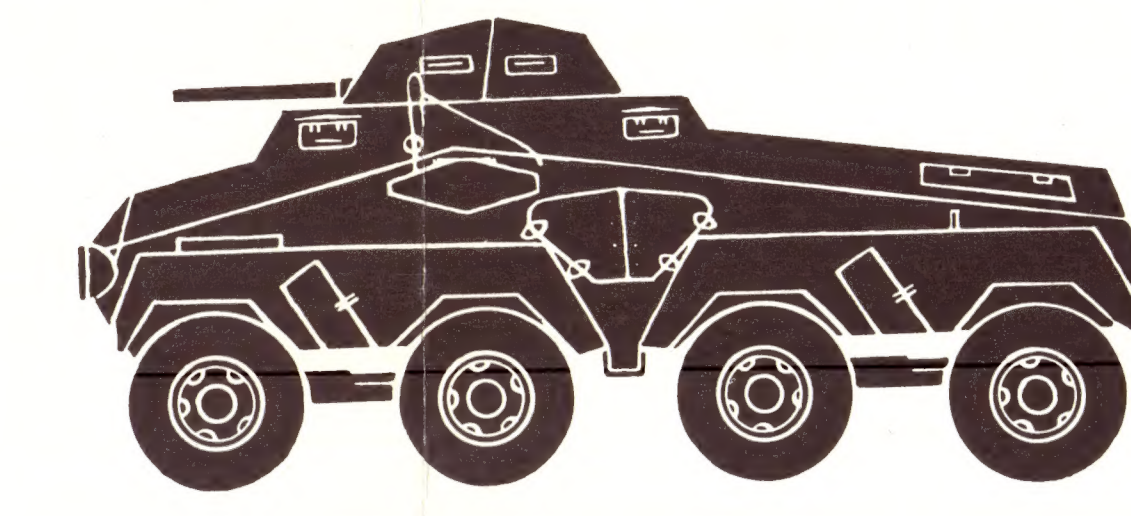
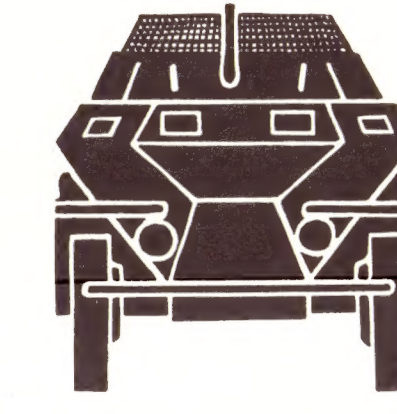
GERMAN 6 WHEELED ARMORED CAR (SD. KFZ. 231) (MEDIUM)



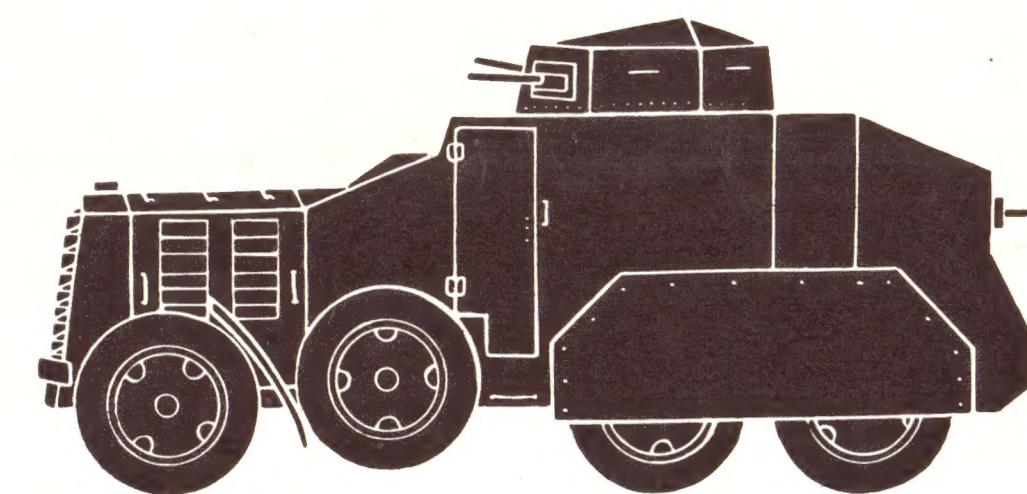
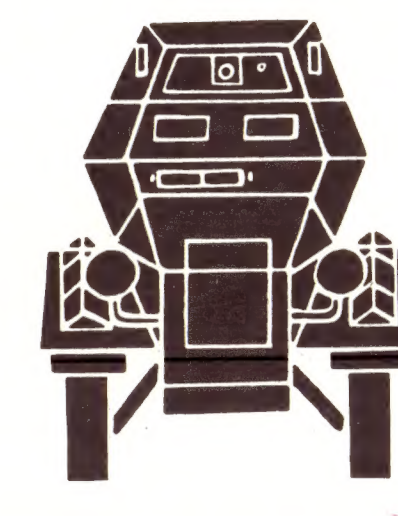
GERMAN 4 WHEELED ARMORED CAR (SD. KFZ. 221) (LIGHT)



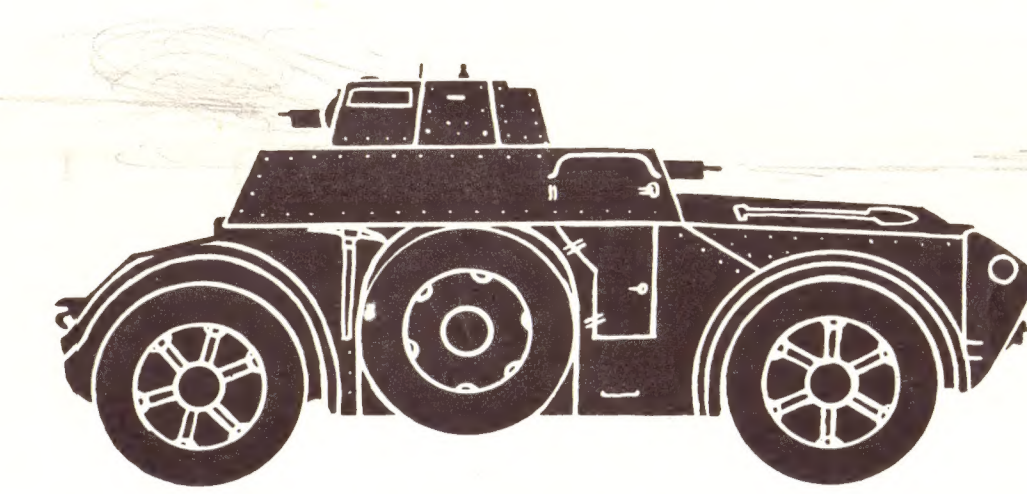
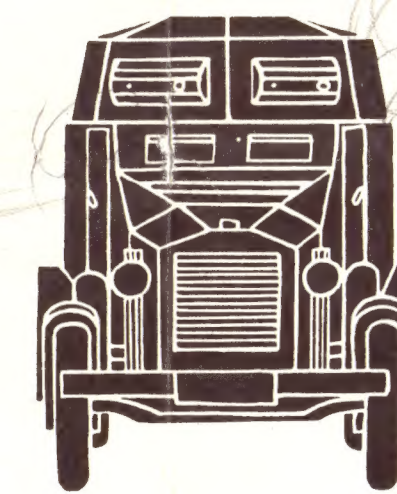
GERMAN 4 WHEELED ARMORED CAR (SD. KFZ. 222) (LIGHT)



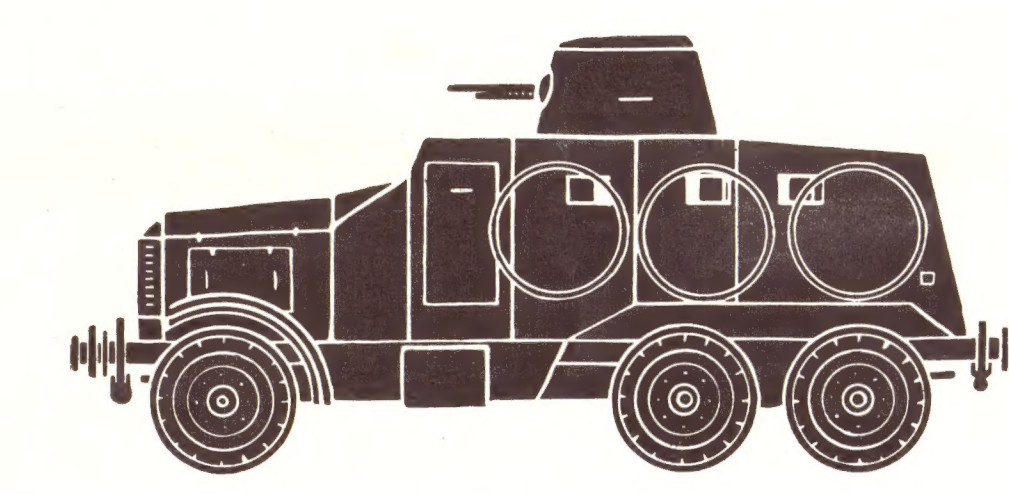
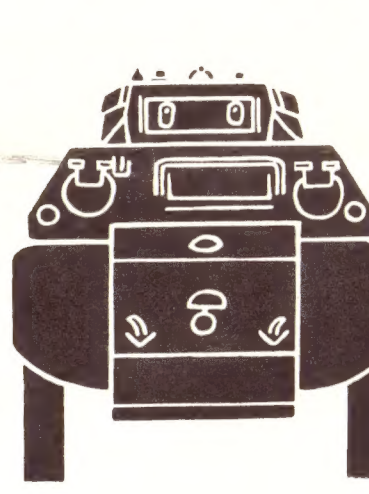
GERMAN 8 WHEELED ARMORED CAR (SD. KFZ. 231) (HEAVY)



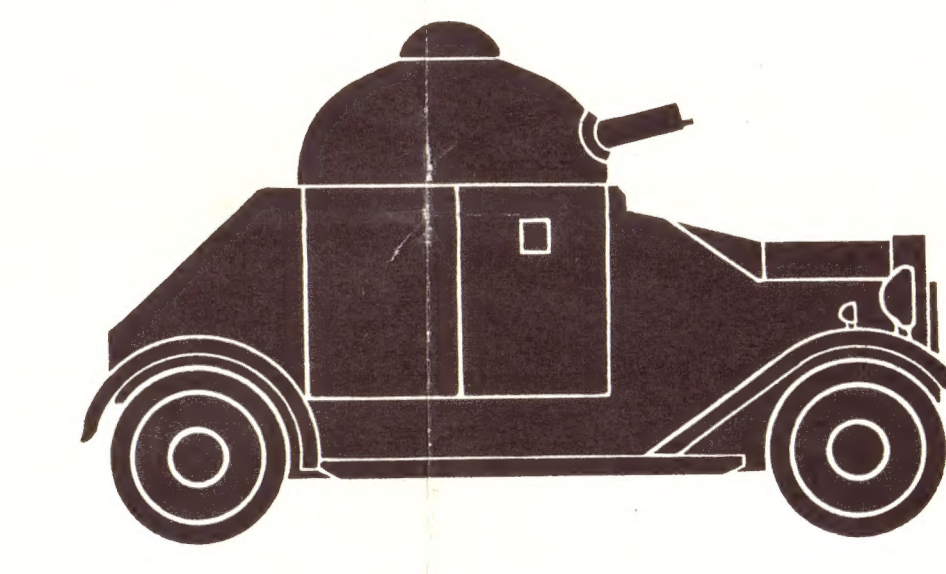
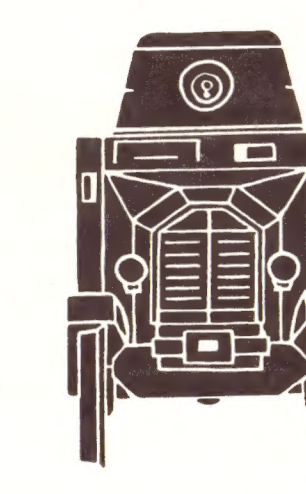
ITALIAN FIAT ANSALDO 611 (MEDIUM)



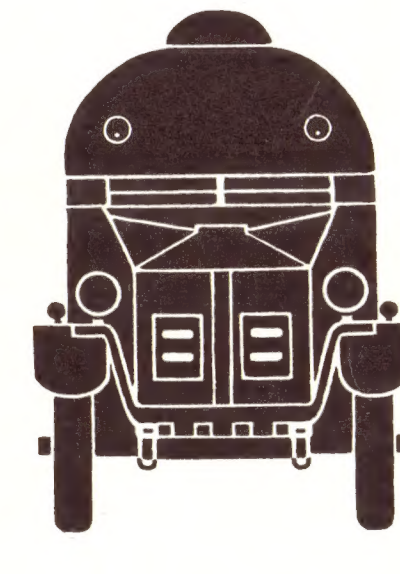
ITALIAN AUTOBLANDA 40 (MEDIUM)



JAPANESE SUMIDA M 2593 (MEDIUM)

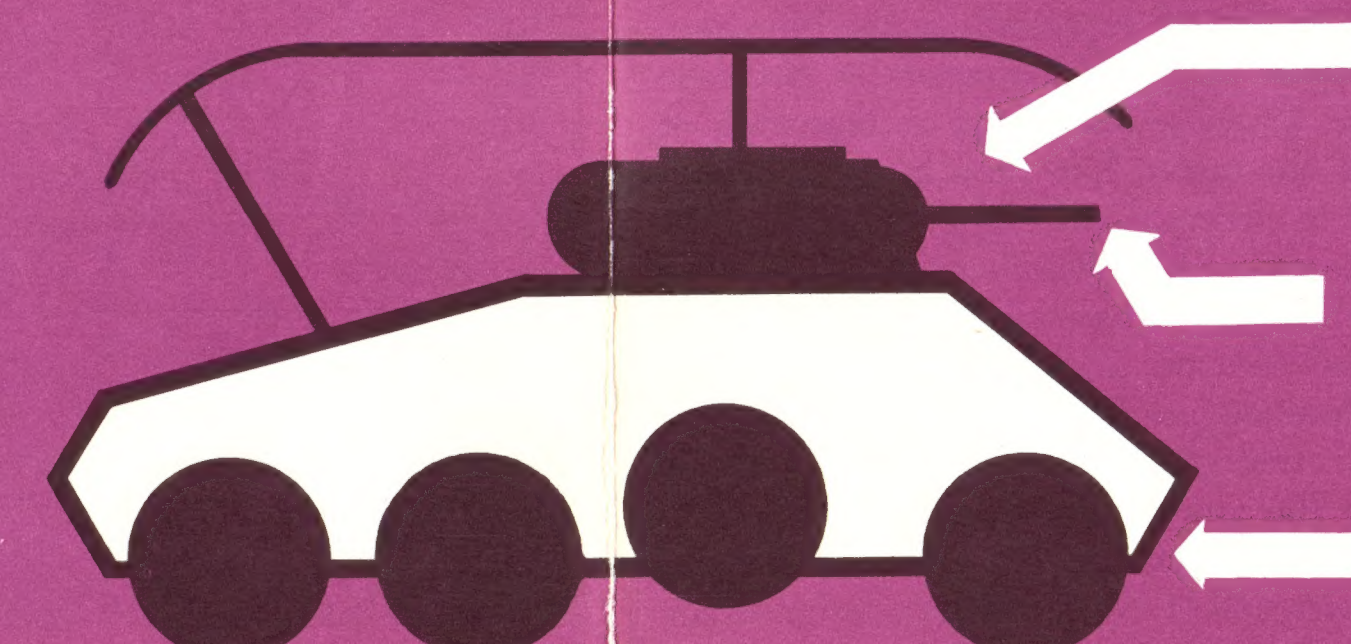


JAPANESE ARMORED CAR (LIGHT)



USE THESE IDENTIFYING FEATURES FOR COMPARISON

RANGE SCALE:
AT 5 YARDS SILHOUETTES REPRESENT TANK AT 200 YARDS.
AT 10 YARDS SILHOUETTES REPRESENT TANK AT 400 YARDS.
AT 15 YARDS SILHOUETTES REPRESENT TANK AT 600 YARDS.
AT 20 YARDS SILHOUETTES REPRESENT TANK AT 800 YARDS.



TURRET

ARMAMENT

WHEELS

DOES CAR HAVE TURRET...WHAT IS ITS POSITION ON HULL.....
DOES TURRET HAVE A GRID AERIAL...GENERAL SHAPE OF TURRET?

DOES CAR MOUNT A CANNON.....NUMBER OF
MACHINE GUNS....POSITION OF MACHINE GUNS?

NUMBER.....EVENLY SPACED.....IS THERE AN
APRON OVER WHEELS...POSITION OF SPARE TIRE?

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